



LAKE ERIE REGION

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ECONOMIC SURVEY 1965

SPECIAL RESEARCH AND SURVEYS BRANCH

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

HON. JOHN P. ROBARTS
Prime Minister of Ontario

HON. STANLEY J. RANDALL
Minister of Economics and Development

Ontario, Economics and development branch
Special research and surveys branch

Economic survey
Lake Erie region.

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ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE LAKE ERIE REGION

Prepared by

The Special Research and Surveys Branch

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

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HON. JOHN P. ROBARTS
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Preface

The Lake Erie Region Economic Survey is the eighth in a series prepared by the Special Research and Surveys Branch of the Department of Economics and Development. This report will be followed shortly by a new study of the Northeastern Region of the Province, while work has been initiated on a survey for the Lake St. Clair Region—the ninth study of this series.

These regional economic studies mark out and examine the major sectors of economic activity in factual fashion, draw attention to the direction and degree of change, provide an indication of potential, and assess the Region's contribution to the Provincial economy. As has been our custom in recent surveys, we have included a chapter, together with maps, on the physical geography and generalized land use. In relation to this aspect of our work, we are grateful to Professor D. F. Putnam of the Department of Geography, University of Toronto, for his willing and valuable advice in constructing the maps.


Designed to provide a wide array of information and analysis in practical fashion on economic activity in the Province's ten economic regions, the regional studies support the Department's Regional Development Program and the work of the nine Regional Development Associations. The first of their kind, these studies endeavour to present the results of research in a form best calculated to provide meaningful information to Government, business, educational and research organizations involved in economic investigations and development at sub-provincial level.

Preparation of the textual and tabular material in this survey was carried out in the Special Research and Surveys Branch under the direction of Mr. O. M. Schnick and Mr. H. Banning. The research and preparation of the manuscript were undertaken by Mr. R. C. King, Mr. F. Kutas, Mr. K. Durzi and Mr. K. Williams. Miss M. R. Roberts compiled the statistical statements, while Mr. W. Cameron and Mr. J. N. Heginbottom of the Branch's graphic unit, were responsible for the presentation of maps and charts.

We wish also to thank other organizations for their assistance in carrying out this work. Our appreciation goes to The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Regional Development Division of the Department of Economics and Development, the Lake Erie Development Association, the Ontario Departments of Agriculture, Lands and Forests, Highways and Tourism and Information, as well as to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

STUART W. CLARKSON
Deputy Minister.

December, 1965.



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Introduction

The Central Lake Erie Region is composed of the four counties of Elgin, Middlesex, Norfolk and Oxford, and embraces a total land area of 3,359 square miles—approximately one-half as large again as the State of Delaware. Shaped roughly like a rectangle with its southern border formed by the Great Lake after which it is named, the Central Lake Erie Region is bounded by the Niagara Region to the east, by the Mid-Western Ontario Region on its northern fringe and by the Lake St. Clair Region to the west. An indigenous population of some 440,000 constitutes about 6.5 per cent of the total of Ontario's inhabitants. The area enjoys one of the mildest climates in the Province, for which the moderating influence exerted by Lake Erie is responsible in considerable measure.

The urban and rural centres of the Region are connected by a comprehensive pattern of transportation and communications facilities. Rail services are afforded by the inter-provincial Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways. Vital road arteries, which traverse the Region from west to east, include Highway No. 2, which serves London and Woodstock, the four-lane Macdonald-Cartier Freeway (Highway No. 401) which closely by-passes both these large local centres as well as St. Thomas and Ingersoll, and Highway No. 3, which passes through Simcoe and Tillsonburg. There are four airports for land planes within the Region, that at London being the largest. Harbour facilities are provided at several locations: Port Burwell and Port Stanley are the most significant in terms of volume of trade.

Along with its mid-way position between Toronto and Windsor, the Region occupies an advantageous position with respect to industrial centres of the United States. This, in addition to such factors as excellent transportation facilities over both land and lake, tended to make the area increasingly attractive as a site for the establishment of branch plants of industries from such states as Ohio. This trend has been part of a growth which has seen a slow but steady shift in the nature of the Region's economy from predominantly rural to a mixture of industrial development and farming. More and more, important sources of income have been generated by an ever-growing and diversifying aggregate of manufactured goods—destined for both Canadian and foreign markets—as well as by the features associated with the Region's rich agricultural economy such as dairy goods, livestock and tobacco.

Increased industrialization has advanced hand in hand with increased urbanization, and the Central Lake Erie Region to-day has several fast-growing centres. Metropolitan London, the Region's largest manufacturing and marketing community, with a population exceeding 180,000, ranks fourth in size throughout the entire Province. The cities of St. Thomas and Woodstock, each of which has more than 20,000 inhabitants, come next in order of magnitude, and are followed by the towns of Simcoe, Ingersoll and Tillsonburg.

LAKE ERIE REGION

This study investigates and sets down the most conspicuous characteristics of the Central Lake Erie Region's economy. Population, natural resources, manufacturing, transportation, communications, construction, trade, tourism and other aspects of the economy are considered. Information relevant to many of the more significant local communities, as such, is dealt with in the chapter on counties and municipalities. An understanding of trends pertaining to land use and settlement within the area is provided by the chapter on physical geography.

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**PHYSIOGRAPHY
OF THE
LAKE ERIE REGION**

**PREPARED BY THE
SPECIAL RESEARCH AND SURVEYS BRANCH
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT
1965**



PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE LAKE ERIE REGION

PREPARED BY THE
SPECIAL RESEARCH AND SURVEYS BRANCH
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT - 1965
BASED ON CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM (ONTARIO RESEARCH FOUNDATION)

LEGEND

- MORaine
- CAN. SPOILWAY
- POPULATION CENTRE OVER 500
- PHYSIOGRAPHIC DISTRICTS
- HURON SLOPE
- STRATFORD TILL PLAINS
- OXFORD TILL PLAIN
- KENT TILL PLAIN
- BRIMLEY TILL PLAIN
- MOUNT ELGIN RIDGES
- WATERLOO HILLS
- NORWICH SAND PLAIN
- HAMILTON PLAIN
- RUTHERFORD SAND PLAIN

0 5 10
MILE IN MILES



Physical Geography

In the Lake Erie Region, a long-settled agricultural area in southwestern Ontario consisting of the Counties of Middlesex, Oxford, Elgin and Norfolk, the physical geography exerts a significant influence upon economic activities. A brief review of the main physical features will serve as a background for a general understanding of the agriculture of the area.

Covered by continental ice-sheets over 15,000 years ago, the underlying ancient Devonian and Silurian sedimentary rocks no longer exert a direct influence upon land-use since they are buried beneath a deep mantle of unconsolidated glacial and water-borne deposits. During the Ice Ages, rock material picked up and carried within the moving ice mass was deposited directly by the ice as moraines, or carried away by glacial meltwater to form water-laid deposits.

Originally ground moraine or boulder clay covered most of the area to form till plains, but deposits of later glacial advances and retreats obscured most of these morainic areas. The level or gently undulating till plains, which were laid down beneath the ice mass, consist of mixtures of clays, sands and stones but are predominantly clays. In the area near Woodstock, the till was moulded into drumlins, a series of oval hills 50-100 feet high, and $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, and with SE-NW alignments paralleling the direction of ice movement.

Terminal or stadial moraines form more striking morainic landforms. Generally, they are ridges from 50 to 100 feet in height, consisting of unsorted glacial debris, which was pushed in front of an advancing ice sheet and then abandoned as the ice melted. These moraines tend to encircle the higher area at the centre of the Peninsula of Southwestern Ontario, and were formed by lobes of the ice advancing from the west and the southeast. The Lucan, Seaforth and Wyoming moraines, with general heights of about 50 feet, represent readvances during the melting of the Huron ice lobe. The Ingersoll moraine starting west of Woodstock is the most northerly and oldest moraine of the Erie ice lobe. The Westminster moraine forms a clay ridge 50 feet high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, while the St. Thomas moraine can be traced continuously for 60 miles. The Norwich moraine forms a broad continuous ridge, but the more recent Tillsonburg moraine is a lower and less noticeable feature. Continuations of the Galt and Paris moraines become buried in the far northeastern corner of the Region, while a continuation of the Blenheim moraine is found in the far southwestern tip of the Region.

Sandy particles carried away by melted ice were deposited along the channels of these meltwater streams, especially at the sides or end of the ice, so that kame ridges were formed. The finer sandy particles could be carried farther by the glacial meltwater, and the deposits of many small streams, which emerged from the melting ice-front, coalesced to form a hummocky outwash sand plain. Clays, the smallest particles, were carried even greater distances, and were deposited in glacial lakes as flat stratified clay plains.

Glacial meltwater left its scars upon the area, eroding deep, wide valleys and covering their floors with coarse sandy alluvial deposits. These spillways or overflow

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channels have influenced the drainage since the present misfit streams follow them but are too small for these valleys. During this period, the Lake Ontario basin was blocked by ice, so that water level of the Lake Erie basin was much higher than it is now. Old shorelines, beaches and cliffs, can still be traced at various levels up to about 900 feet above sea-level.

On the basis of the manner of deposition and nature of these surface deposits, it is possible to recognize till plains, morainic areas, sand plains and clay plains as major landform types, and to delimit the 10 physiographic regions whose generalized boundaries are indicated on the accompanying map "Physiography of the Lake Erie Region".

The Oxford Till Plain in the northern half of Oxford County forms the largest area of till in the Region. It is a gently undulating area 1,000-1,200 feet above sea-level, formed of a calcareous clay loam in which fragments of the underlying Norfolk limestone formation are dominant. Spillways containing tributaries of the Thames River cross the area. The Woodstock drumlin field occupies the southeastern corner of the plain, while the western boundary follows a series of sandy kame moraines. Dairy farming forms the mainstay of the economy of one of the richest areas in Ontario. As the fertile soils are well drained, almost the whole area is now cultivated for hay, grains and pastureland. Corn, for both grain and silage, is widely grown. A similar type of country is found on the Stratford Till Plains in the north of Middlesex County. This area is level to slightly undulating except where modified by the Lucan, Seaforth and Wyoming moraines, and consists of calcareous silty clay with extensive shallow surface deposits of silt in the south. Artificial drainage is generally necessary except on the morainic ridges. This area chiefly supports beef cattle and hogs, although dairying is locally important near urban areas, especially in the south near London. Parts of the Wyoming moraine remain forested but most forms pastureland. The Huron Slope is found in the northwestern corner of the Region to the west of the Wyoming moraine. It is a clay plain modified by a strip of sand in the west but this forms only a thin cover above a bevelled till plain which was modified by wave action when covered by glacial lakes. This region suffers from poor drainage and is used for grazing beef cattle; the sandy area is poor for agriculture so that it remains partially uncleared.

A continuation of the Waterloo Hills extends into the northeastern corner of Oxford County. This is an area of sandy kame moraines, surrounded by spillways and sandy outwash plains. It is a well drained and reasonably fertile area used for growing cereal grains for feeding to hogs and poultry. A morainic area known as the Mount Elgin Ridges occupies the south of Middlesex and Oxford Counties and extends into Elgin County. Rising from an area of till plain, the silty-clay Ingersoll, Westminster, St. Thomas and Norwich moraines form a succession of parallel ridges 100 feet above the intervening alluvial vales. This area represents the watershed between the Thames system and small streams flowing south into Lake Erie. This region has contrasting soils: the well drained, clay-loam ridges have more prosperous farms despite the danger of soil erosion, while the low-lying land is poorly drained. Although most of the area is cultivated for pasture and mixed grains, dairying dominates this region which is one of Ontario's most prosperous dairy regions.

Around London in the centre of Middlesex County, there is an area of waterlaid deposits known as the Caradoc Sand Plains. The area east of London originally formed a basin which was filled with beds of silt and fine sand from muddy glacial streams. It is linked to the western part of this region by gravelly alluvium along the Thames River whose ancestor built the sandy lake-delta which now covers most of Caradoc Township. The surface is level except around Mount Brydges where there are old dunes and sandy ridges. Drainage on these light sandy soils is good, but artificial drainage is needed on the silts around London. Hay and grains generally predominate, but cash crops are very important locally with fruit, vegetables and tobacco. There are apple orchards around Mount Brydges and potatoes are grown in Caradoc. Proximity of the rich London market has led to the development of dairying, fruit and truck crops to the east of the city, with orchards and market gardens along the Thames Valley.

Sand plains representing big deltas in former glacial lakes dominate the south of the Economic Region. The Norfolk Sand Plain covers almost all of Norfolk County and extends into Elgin County. Several streams flowing to Lake Erie dissect this area with deep 75'-100' valleys which force transportation and settlement inland for 10 or 20 miles. A further example of environmental control lies in the utilization of the sandy infertile soils for tobacco culture so that Norfolk County is Canada's leading tobacco producing area. In the Bothwell Sand Plain to the southwest of the Region the sand is spread thinly over a clay floor, so that there is a high water table in addition to infertile soils. Much of this region only has low grade soils, with the wetter parts remaining wooded.

The Haldimand Clay Plain just reaches the eastern edge of Norfolk County where it fails to cover the extensions of the Galt and Paris moraines or the Norfolk Sand Plain. Soils here tend to be heavy and poorly drained so that most of this area is used for hay, corn and pasture. The Ekfrid Clay Plains comprise a large area in the southwest of the Region. It is interrupted by the St. Thomas moraine and by the valley of the Thames River. Morainic deposits appear at the St. Thomas moraine, while silts predominate to the east of this moraine with sands bordering the Thames River. Both the fine clay and silty soils provide good soils when drained. Most of the area is pastureland, although some winter wheat, sugar beets and beans are grown as cash crops. Corn is grown for both grain and forage. Beef cattle, hogs and poultry are the mainstays of agriculture here.

Despite a general tendency for a high water-table due to the predominance of clays, there are few swamps in the Lake Erie Region and the drainage into Lakes Huron, St. Clair and Erie, is good.

The Ausable River rises on the till area between the Wyoming and Seaforth moraines, and cuts through the Wyoming moraine in a 125 foot gorge before entering the Thedford marsh to the west of the moraine. Low summer levels and spring floods are common. The north of Middlesex County is also drained by the eastern branch of the Sydenham River, which rises on the western slope of the Lucan moraine and flows west towards Lake St. Clair. This valley is shallow and the river has a very low gradient.

LAKE ERIE REGION

The largest river in the Region is the Thames, which also flows into Lake St. Clair. Above London, two of its branches drain the till plains and morainic ridges, while below this city the river has a low gradient and meanders widely across a level floodplain. The longer south branch of the Thames follows a one mile wide, 100 foot deep glacial spillway through Woodstock and Ingersoll, exposing the limestone bed-rock here. Mud Creek, the middle branch of the Thames, is also a misfit stream in a deep spillway. The Thames is characterized by irregular flows, causing flooding, at London and in the lower part of the valley. The Fanshawe Dam and other works have been built to correct this condition.

Although some small tributaries in the east flow into the Grand River, the only streams to flow into Lake Erie are small rivers, which rise in the central morainic hill region. These south-flowing rivers, Kettle Creek, Catfish Creek, Big Otter Creek and Lynn River, have all cut deep, steep-sided valleys at their mouths, dissecting the Erie shoreline bluffs.

With its southerly latitude, gentle relief, and the moderating influence of Lake Erie, this Region has one of the mildest climates in Ontario, although there is a slight decrease in this mild nature inland in Oxford and Middlesex Counties. Mean monthly average temperatures in February are about 20-21°F., while in the warmest month, July, they average 68-69°F. About 35" of precipitation falls annually, including 60-70" of snow along the lake and up to 80" inland. The significant factors for agriculture, however, are the growing season and the frost-free period: the growing season averages 196-203 days with a mean daily temperature above 42°F., while there is a period of 140 frost-free days in the north and 154 days in the south. Climatically the Lake Erie Region is suitable for general farm crops, but is especially suited for commercial crops, particularly fruit and tobacco.

GENERALIZED LAND USE OF THE LAKE ERIE REGION

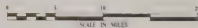
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1965**

GENERALIZED LAND USE OF THE LAKE ERIE REGION

LEGEND

- URBAN AREAS
- ORCHARDS AND HORTICULTURE
- WHEAT, GRAIN AND SOYBEANS
- TOBACCO
- IMPROVED PERMANENT PASTURE
- UNIMPROVED GRAZING LAND AND WOODLAND
- SWAMP

BASED ON ATLAS OF CANADA
LAND-USE OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO



Prepared by the
SPECIAL RESEARCH AND SURVEYS BRANCH
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT, 1965

Population

Dwelling within the Lake Erie Region are an estimated 440,000 people. This total constitutes about six and one-half per cent of all the inhabitants of the Province, and also represents a population density of 131 per square mile. The number of persons who make their home in the Region has increased constantly since the beginning of this century, the rate of increment being particularly sharp since 1941. For example, between the latter year and 1961, the population rose from 260,000 to 405,000—a growth of 56 per cent, according to the Censuses of those two years. Prevailing trends in natural increase and migration suggest that population growth will certainly remain a prominent characteristic of the Region's future development. Thus, by the time of the 1981 Census, it is estimated that the aggregate will have exceeded 600,000.

Middlesex claims 55 per cent of the Region's inhabitants and, consequently, is the most densely populated of the four counties of this area. Moreover, during recent years, it was with respect to Middlesex that the steepest rise in population occurred: between 1956 and 1961, for example, it experienced a growth of 16 per cent. The second largest local county is Oxford, while Elgin and Norfolk rank third and fourth, respectively. Throughout the same half-decade, the growth of the populations of these counties varied between six and nine per cent. For the whole Region, the increase of some 44,000 persons during this period represented an expansion of 12 per cent.

In contrast to the population of Ontario as a whole, that of the Lake Erie Region has a slightly higher proportion of females. At the time of the 1961 Census, rather more than one-half (52 per cent) of the area's inhabitants fell within the range of the 20 to 64 year age-group while almost two-fifths (38.5 per cent) were under the age of 20. At the same time, the Region had nearly 98,000 families, each of which averaged 3.6 persons. The average earnings of the Region's families amounted to \$4,825. On a county basis, Middlesex recorded the highest level in this respect with \$5,168, while Norfolk was lowest with \$3,801. The earnings of London's (City proper) families averaged \$5,348 when the most recent decennial census was undertaken.

By far the largest concentration of population is the strategically situated major urban centre of London with more than 180,000 inhabitants. The City of London itself had a population of some 170,000 at the 1961 Census and accounted for approximately two-fifths of that of the whole Region. Second in order of size was St. Thomas with 22,500, followed closely by Woodstock with 20,500. Simcoe, Ingersoll, Tillsonburg and Strathroy—all towns with between 5,000 and 9,000—represent other significant centres; the population of the town of Aylmer falls just short of this range, while that of both Delhi and Port Dover exceeds 3,000 inhabitants. As well as being the largest community in the Lake Erie Region, the City of London is also one of the fastest-growing: thus, during the decade that elapsed between the Censuses of 1951 and 1961, the total number of persons dwelling in London increased by 78 per cent. However, annexations from the Townships of London and Westminster that occurred early in 1961 accounted for a considerable share (about 50,000 persons) of this increase. Throughout the same decennial period, the Region's other two cities also experienced appreciable increments in population: the rises for Woodstock and St. Thomas were 31.8 and 23.6 per cent, respectively.

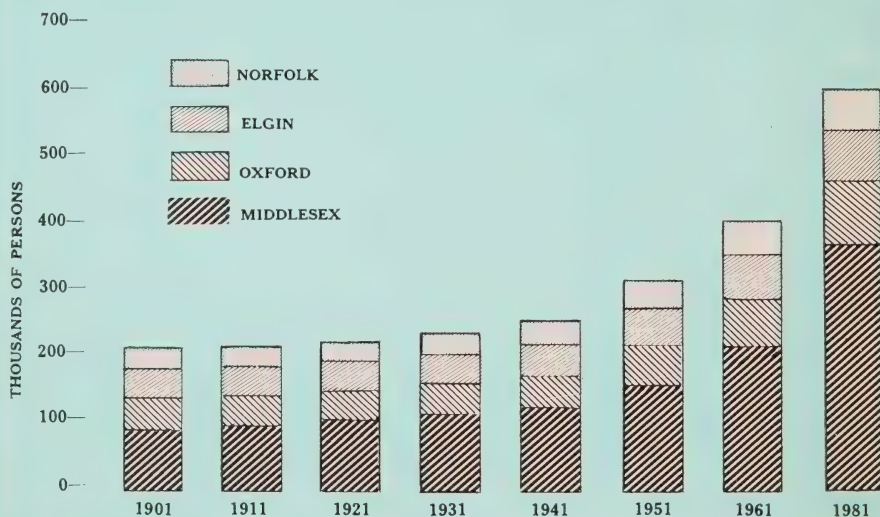
LAKE ERIE REGION

POPULATION GROWTH IN MAJOR URBAN CENTRES IN THE LAKE ERIE REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1951 TO 1964

	Census				Assessed		
	1951	1956	1961	% Increase 1961/1951	1956	1964	% Increase 1964/1956
London	95,343	101,693	169,569	77.9	101,086	175,936	74.0
St. Thomas	18,173	19,129	22,469	23.6	19,017	22,549	18.6
Woodstock	15,544	18,347	20,486	31.8	17,808	22,214	24.7
Simcoe	7,269	8,078	8,754	20.4	8,005	9,853	23.1
Ingersoll	6,524	6,811	6,874	5.4	6,955	7,025	1.0
Tillsonburg	5,330	6,216	6,600	23.8	6,061	6,795	12.1
Strathroy	3,708	4,240	5,150	38.9	4,359	5,412	24.2
Aylmer	3,483	4,201	4,705	35.1	4,258	4,558	7.0
Delhi	2,517	3,002	3,427	36.2	3,018	3,625	20.1
Port Dover	2,440	2,790	3,064	25.6	2,722	3,199	17.5
Waterford	1,745	1,908	2,221	27.3	1,863	2,380	27.8
Norwich	1,439	1,611	1,703	18.3	1,588	1,613	1.6

The population of the Lake Erie Region at the time of the 1961 Census was essentially an urban one. The people living in urban areas aggregated some 275,000—more than double the number in rural communities, which was about 130,000. Of the area's counties, Middlesex reflected the highest incidence of urban settlement—86 per cent of its total population—while Oxford ranked second with just over one-half. People living in rural communities formed the larger part of the population in the two other counties. Norfolk and Elgin had 65 per cent and 51 per cent rural dwellers, respec-

POPULATION GROWTH IN LAKE ERIE REGION BY COUNTY CENSUS YEARS, 1901 TO 1961 AND PROJECTION 1981



tively. However, the trend in the area as a whole appears to be one of gradually increasing urbanization. During the period 1956 to 1961, the largest proportionate increase, with regard to people living in urban areas, occurred in the County of Middlesex and approximated 19 per cent. Norfolk followed with an increment of almost 11 per cent, while for the area as a whole, the corresponding rise was one of nearly 16 per cent.

Between 1951 and 1961, the regional marriage rate declined rather sharply: for the earlier year, it stood at 9.3 per 1,000 population, while for 1961 it was 7.4. Fluctuations were less marked in terms of birth and death rates between these two census years. Thus the birth rate experienced an overall rise from 23.3 to 24.1 per 1,000, while the death rate fell from 10.2 to 9.2 per 1,000.

At the time of the 1961 Census, people of British descent accounted for 70 per cent of the population of the Lake Erie Region, while those of German and Dutch extraction made up seven and five and one-half per cent, respectively. Among the other nationalities to which people in the area traced their origin are French, Hungarian and Polish. The overwhelming majority of the population speaks only English, while most of the remaining three per cent are bilingual. A small number is solely French-speaking, while another minority group speaks neither of Canada's official languages. Some four-fifths of the area's people were recorded as Protestant in 1961, and of the remainder most were of the Roman Catholic faith.

The Indian population exceeds 3,000, of which approximately three-quarters live on the Region's two reserves. These are the Oneida and the Caradoc Reserves, adjacently situated along the Thames Valley in the south central part of Middlesex County. The Oneidas, who number almost 1,900, constitute the area's largest Indian band, and all but 400 of their number live on the Oneida Reserve. The neighbouring Caradoc Reserve is shared by the Chippewas—a band of 900—and the Munceys, with some 200 members.

Labour Force, Earnings and Income

LABOUR FORCE

The recent general expansion of the economy of the Lake Erie Region has been accompanied by an increase in the labour force over the past few years. During the intercensal decade ending in 1961, the labour force increased by 23 per cent to 157,245, which represented more than 56 per cent of the population 15 years of age and over. About three-fifths of the force live in Middlesex County. Current projections indicate that by 1986, the Region's labour force will grow 61 per cent to reach 254,000. Meanwhile, the total population 15 years of age and over will rise by 65 per cent. The fact that a larger number of young people will probably take more years of formal schooling is a major reason why the general adult population is projected to increase faster than the labour force.

POPULATION, 15 YEARS AND OVER, LABOUR FORCE AND PARTICIPATION RATES, LAKE ERIE REGION, BY SEX, 1961 AND PROJECTED 1986

	1961			1986		
	Population	Labour Force	Participation Rate (%)	Population (000's)	Labour Force (000's)	Participation Rate (%)
Male.....	137,566	109,167	79.4	227.5	167.5	74
Female.....	141,429	48,078	34.0	234.1	86.5	37
Total.....	278,995	157,245	56.4	461.6	254.0	55

*Projections made by the Ontario Department of Economics and Development.

The overall employment picture in this area of the Province has been relatively stable. A recent survey of the labour markets in Ontario made by the Department of Economics and Development showed that most of the Region has a fairly balanced labour market, devoid of excessive supply or shortage of labour. This is because the Region is characterized by a diversity of manufacturing establishments, prosperous agricultural activity as well as an advantageous distribution of large, middle-sized and small commercial and industrial centres.

Of the Region's labour force, about 80 per cent are in the wage and salary earners group, as compared to 86 per cent for Ontario as a whole. This is largely because agriculture ranks more prominently in the Region. About one-fifth are self-employed. Norfolk County, which has the highest proportion of farmers and farm workers in the Region, is the only exception, with one-third of the labour force being self-employed.

Between 1951 and 1961, virtually all additions to the labour force were absorbed by the wage and salary earners group, while only three per cent contributed a slight gain to the numbers of the self-employed.

One factor that contributed to the enlargement of the labour force was the trend for more women to seek employment. This changing structure of the labour force has been observed throughout the country as a whole. The participation of women in the

labour force has risen rather sharply from less than 26 per cent in 1951 to 34 per cent in 1961. The highest percentage is found in Middlesex County, where clerical positions in Metropolitan London offer occupational opportunities for a significant number. By 1986, the female participation rate in the Region is expected to increase to 37 per cent.

OCCUPATION DIVISIONS

Members of the labour force whose reported occupation in 1961 was "craftsmen and production process workers" amounted to better than one-fifth (22 per cent) of the total force of the Region, as compared to 26 per cent for Ontario as a whole. The second largest occupational group was composed of farmers and farm workers, which accounted for 17 per cent of the Region's force—considerably higher than the Provincial ratio of 7 per cent. (This, for the Region, represented a significant reversal of the occupational distribution since the 1951 Census was taken. The earlier count revealed that agriculture was the leading occupation with 21 per cent of the labour force while manufacturing and mechanical workers amounted to 17 per cent.) Almost 13 per cent of the total labour force were represented by the service and recreation occupational division, closely followed by the clerical category.

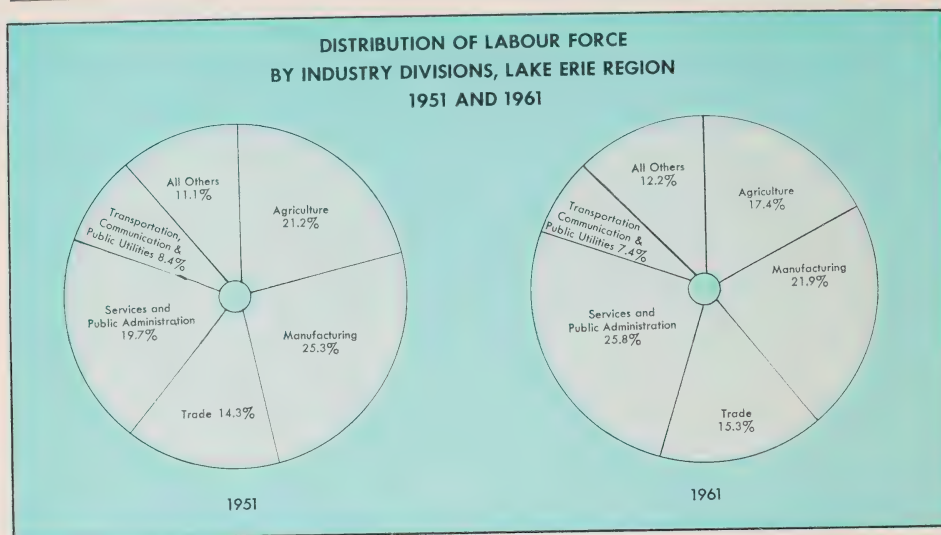
Since 1951, more than one-fourth of all females in the Region's labour force has held clerical positions. Only in the highly urban Middlesex County does the proportion of women in clerical occupations—about one in three—approximate that of Ontario as a whole. The service and recreation occupational division is second in importance in respect to female workers. The number of women in the service occupations increased from 18 per cent in 1951 to 21 per cent in 1961.

INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

In the two most recent Censuses, the leading industry division in the Lake Erie Region was manufacturing. It provided a livelihood for some 22 per cent of the labour force in 1951 and in 1961. Agriculture, which followed the leading industry division very closely in 1951, ranked third in 1961, behind community, business and personal service industries. The latter group offered employment to about one-fifth of the Region's labour force in 1961.

There are three industry divisions—forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries and oil wells—which, combined, amount to less than one-half of one per cent of the labour force. It should be emphasized, however, that these industries are sometimes of major importance to specific areas or municipalities, where they may be a mainstay for the local economy. For example, the village of Beachville, the oldest community in Oxford County, lies in the middle of the "Limestone Valley Route" which runs along Highway No. 2 between Woodstock and Ingersoll. This community is almost exclusively dependent upon limestone mining. Similarly, fishing is important in several communities on the north shore of Lake Erie.

In order to maintain and promote an adequate pool of skilled labourers and technicians in the Region, the Ontario Department of Education opened a vocational centre in London in September, 1964. While this centre offers apprenticeship



training and specialized pre-employment courses for those who left school at the grade 10 level, the core program of this institute will be a two-year technician training syllabus for graduates of grade 12. The school will accommodate 800 students, and as its curriculum is geared to the industrial requirements of the area, will offer many workers the opportunity to seek better employment in a complex and technologically more advanced society. The mutual benefits to both labour and industry will promote a more progressive economy.

EARNINGS AND INCOME

Aggregate *labour income* in the Lake Erie Region experienced a favourable annual rate of growth during the last several years. It increased from \$189 million in 1951 to an estimated \$478 million in 1964, which is equivalent to an annual growth rate of $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Over this period, the Region has slightly increased its share of Ontario's labour income from 5 per cent to 5.1 per cent.

From 1957—when relevant statistics on a county basis became available—to 1964, the Lake Erie Region experienced a rate of growth higher than Ontario's. Whereas the Provincial annual growth rate was six per cent for the 1957-1964 period, the Region's corresponding rate was $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Within the Region, Middlesex led the counties with an estimated annual rate of $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, followed by Oxford whose rate was $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Preliminary estimates show that the 1957-1964 annual average growth rate for Elgin and Norfolk Counties was about $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Middlesex County contributed the largest share of the Region's estimated labour income in 1964—\$313 million (65 per cent). Oxford County accounted for \$71 million (15 per cent), followed by Elgin (\$61 million; 13 per cent) and Norfolk (\$34 million; 7 per cent).

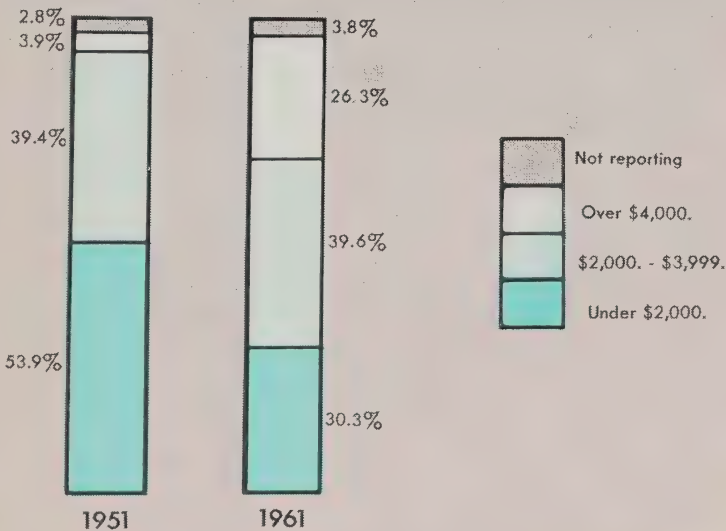
In 1964, the estimated *average labour income per capita* was highest in Middlesex

County with \$3,416. Elgin and Oxford Counties ranked second and third, respectively (\$2,983 and \$2,871). The predominantly agricultural Norfolk County was fourth with \$2,378. The equivalent figure for the Region as a whole was \$3,199, up from \$2,425 in 1957.

This increase in labour income is the outcome of larger payrolls. Wages and salaries have registered a steady growth since the early post-war period. Taking 1949 as a base year, the *index number of payrolls in manufacturing* for the Region had doubled by 1960 to reach 276.6 points in 1964. The average weekly pay check in manufacturing was \$84.86 in 1964.

During the intercensal decade ending in 1961, the proportion of *individuals* earning less than \$2,000 per year decreased from 54 to 30 per cent of the total wage and salary earners group, while those earning \$4,000 and over increased from four per cent to 26 per cent.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE EARNERS REPORTING INCOME, LAKE ERIE REGION 1951 AND 1961



For the year ending May 31, 1961, the *average total income for families* in the Lake Erie Region ranged from \$4,666 in the County of Norfolk to \$5,824 in the County of Middlesex. Total income statistics include salaries and wages, family allowances, transfer payments, pensions, interest, dividends, investment income and all other

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money income. Family total income averages were found to be highest in urban centres. The London City average was \$5,990, 3 per cent above the average of Middlesex County as a whole. The corresponding statistics for the cities of Woodstock and St. Thomas were \$5,404 (7 per cent above Oxford County) and \$5,359 (9 per cent above Elgin County).

The latest taxation statistics available show that in 1963 there were 122,592 *taxpayers* in the Lake Erie Region whose combined earnings amounted to \$536 million. This represented an average annual income per taxpayer of \$4,372, or about 33 per cent over the 1953 average income of \$3,300.

Recent legislation by the Ontario Department of Labour, The Minimum Wage Act, has increased the earnings of workers in certain industries. According to this Act, the general workers and hotel and restaurant workers in the Southern Ontario Zone (which includes the counties of Elgin, Middlesex, Norfolk and Oxford) shall be paid a minimum hourly rate of wages of not less than \$1 for both sexes, while construction workers' rates shall be \$1.25. Of particular significance to the transient seasonal farm workers, particularly in tobacco harvesting, who take up lodging at the farm during the harvest season, this legislation has also specified the maximum amounts at which meals or room or lodging may be valued by the farm proprietor.

Agriculture

Endowed with fertile soils, its climate moderated by the proximity of the Great Lakes, the Lake Erie Economic Region has become one of the most prosperous areas of the Province. Historically, agriculture was the first and most important economic pursuit in this Region, but it still represents a significant aspect of present economic activity.

The agricultural industry of the Lake Erie Region has experienced many changes and has shown a remarkable adaptability to new conditions. Like most agricultural areas in Ontario, the Region went through a gradual evolution from the clearing of the land from dense forests in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries to the modern cash crop economy of today. A unique feature of this Region is the light sandy soil along the northern shores of Lake Erie (predominantly in Norfolk County). Here, more than a century ago, the finest pine trees on the North American continent were cut and, after clearing, the area was rapidly settled when the townships were opened from 1792 to 1812. Wheat, rye, corn and peas, the usual pioneer crops, were grown. However, the fertility of the light-textured, sandy soil was rapidly depleted and erosion forced many farmers to abandon their land. By the beginning of this century large sandy wasteland patches marred the otherwise verdant landscape of this area. Millions of dollars had been spent on reforestation and other reclamation projects to halt the devastation when, in the early 1920's, tobacco culture started to transform this unproductive land into one of Ontario's most prosperous farming areas. Tobacco growing now occupies most of the sandy, well drained soils and represents a good example of fitting a crop to specially adapted soils.

In 1964, the Region's estimated gross value of agricultural production stood at \$238 million or 17 per cent of the Provincial total, and was by far the highest among the ten Regions of Ontario.

With 1,886,683 acres or 87.8 per cent of the total, farming occupies a very large portion of the Region's land area. The proportion was highest in Oxford County (91.8 per cent), and lowest in Norfolk (83.4 per cent). The number of farms was highest in Middlesex with 4,966 units, and smallest in Elgin (3,082 farms). With 696,040 acres, Middlesex had the greatest farm land acreage. Average farm size ranged between 140.2 acres (Middlesex) and 102.2 acres (Norfolk).

Between the Censuses of 1951 and 1961 the number of farms declined by some 11 per cent, while the average farm size increased from 115.3 to 124.9 acres. In the same period, there was a 3.6 per cent decrease in the total farming area. The largest single factor responsible for this trend has been increasing mechanization on the farm. Larger units are needed to make possible the efficient utilization of modern farm equipment.

The Region's agriculture is one of the most highly mechanized in the Province. According to the 1961 Census, 97.4 per cent of the farms were supplied with electric power, 88.9 per cent had tractors, automobiles were reported on 85.6 per cent of the farms, while the employment of electric motors and motor trucks was 48.5 and 52.3 per cent, respectively.

The prosperous character of agriculture within the Region can be well illustrated if the number of commercial farms is classified according to the value of products sold. In 1961, slightly less than 17 per cent of the farms registered a value of sales over \$25,000. This percentage for the Province as a whole was 5.3 per cent. Norfolk County, with its large tobacco crop, had a particularly large share of high income farms (over 40 per cent), followed by Elgin (14.7). Oxford had 10.9 per cent, while Middlesex followed with 6.6 per cent. In the \$15,000-\$24,999 bracket the Region is again well represented with 12.9 per cent (Ontario 6.4 per cent). Here, Norfolk also has the lion's share (20.1 per cent). Nearly one-quarter of the farms (the largest single group) has a production value between \$5,000 and \$9,999. It is interesting to note that of the 4,811 high income farms of the Province (over \$25,000), 2,103 or 43.7 per cent are located in this Region. More than four-fifths of the Region's farms were classified as commercial operations, the criterion being that the total value of agricultural products sold was at least \$1,200 per farm per annum.

Of the 15,102 farms in the Region, about one-quarter is accounted for by small sized units (less than 70 acres), while the proportion of farms between 70 and 129 acres is 39 per cent. Medium sized farms (130-399 acres) make up 34.6 per cent of the total. The remaining less than two per cent consists of farms in excess of 399 acres.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY FARMING

The dominant agricultural pursuit in the Region is the raising of livestock. Wheat production was the major feature in the area in the nineteenth century. Then, in the late 1800's, with the opening up of the Western Prairies, hardwheat soon crowded Ontario from the wheat market. Grassland replaced much of the Region's wheat fields, and grain gave way to *cattle* as the most important farm industry. In the past decade alone the cattle population increased by more than 20 per cent to 399,590 head. Of this number, dairy cattle represented 153,500 head, a decrease of 5 per cent from the 1954 figure (161,600 head), indicating that in the Region as a whole the emphasis is shifting to beef cattle. In Oxford County, however, both the number of beef and dairy cattle showed increases in the same period. Of the Region's 12,431 commercial farms in 1961, livestock and dairy farms accounted for more than 55 per cent, while farms producing mainly field crops represented one-quarter of the total. *Dairying* is a major industry in the Region. Commercial sales of fluid milk amounted to some 42 million quarts in 1964 (6.3 per cent of the Provincial total). Local creameries produced 7.1 million pounds of creamery butter, Oxford County accounting for more than 40 per cent of the total. The production of cheddar cheese stood at 5.5 million pounds (an increase of 7.6 per cent over 1963), the counties of Oxford (2.7 million pounds) and Middlesex (2.4 million pounds) having the lion's share. Cheddar cheese is an important export item, the principal market being the United Kingdom. In 1964, Canada exported more than 30 million pounds, to which amount the Region contributed appreciably.

Cattle is by far the largest single species in the livestock picture of the Region, representing \$65.1 million or 80 per cent of the value of total livestock. Other farm animals are less prevalent. In 1964, there were 269,700 *swine* valued at \$7.5 million,



Courtesy—Ontario Department of Tourism and Information.

Cattle farm near Woodstock.

some 10,000 *horses* (\$1.7 million) and 23,300 *sheep* (\$464,000). *Hens and chickens* numbered 3.6 million (\$3.7 million). The area has a large *turkey* population. In June, 1964, their number was 581,700 (valued at \$2.9 million), or 20 per cent of all the turkeys in the Province. The County of Middlesex accounted for almost half of the Regional total. The Region's 54 fur farms produced some 42,000 *mink* pelts (\$0.7 million).

FIELD CROPS

To support its large livestock population, a great portion of the field crops grown in the Region is used as fodder. In addition to this, substantial quantities of feed grains are imported from the Prairie Provinces to meet regional demand. The extensive livestock population is primarily based on its large tracts of *pasture and hay* fields. Combined, the acreage (570,000 acres in 1964) devoted to these crops constitutes nearly half of all the land under field crops within the confines of the Region. With an estimated value of \$11.2 million, hay was harvested on 230,600 acres in 1964, the counties of Middlesex and Oxford accounting for more than 70 per cent of the total. Of the 364,000 acres of improved pasture, Middlesex has the most (183,000 acres), followed by Oxford (89,000 acres). Elgin and Norfolk have 65,000 and 27,000 acres, respectively.

The Region is a major *corn* producer. With nearly 15 million bushels in 1964, it represented 28.4 per cent of all the grain corn produced in the Province. Corn for fodder is also grown in the area (849,300 tons in 1964). In the past ten years, grain corn acreage increased by 76 per cent; the 15 million bushels produced in 1964 were 150 per cent more than the comparable figure in 1954. It seems very likely that this trend will continue in the years to come. Apart from tobacco, grain corn is already the largest single field crop in the Region. The substantial increase of corn production is attributable to the combination of two main factors. Firstly, oats-rust has been plaguing the Region's oats fields and, as a result, many farmers abandoned the growing of this crop and switched to corn. Also, the greater profitability of corn spurred the cultivation of this crop. Corn yields more than twice as much per acre in value; moreover, the feed value in one bushel is also considerably higher than in an equivalent amount of oats. It should be borne in mind, however, that it also costs more to produce this crop, and only those who have the necessary resources of capital, land and management can profitably operate in this field.

Oats have traditionally been grown in the Region and, although the many advantages inherent in corn growing would have justified the switching from oats to corn production at a more rapid pace, the natural reluctance of many farmers to assume the risks of a new venture retarded this development. As a result oats continue to play an important part in the Region's agriculture. The reduced acreage under oats (194,600 acres in 1964) was still nearly 80 per cent of that under corn.

Substantial quantities of *winter wheat* are produced in the Region. In 1964, nearly three million bushels were grown on 79,900 acres, valued at \$4.7 million. The County of Middlesex is the largest winter wheat producer (1,124,800 bushels), followed by Elgin (856,400 bushels). Norfolk and Oxford produced 531,300 and 386,300 bushels, respectively. It is interesting to note that overseas demand for Ontario winter wheat has been increasing considerably in recent years. In 1963, 3,345,000 bushels were exported compared with 571,000 bushels in the preceding year. A large portion of the increase, 1.5 million bushels, was accounted for by sales to the U.S.S.R. and other new European customers. Of the total Ontario winter wheat exports, the share of the Lake Erie Region was approximately 20 per cent. The specialty of this Ontario white winter wheat is that it is the soft type used for pastry as compared with the hard prairie wheat used in the manufacture of bread. Thus the two species are not competitors.

Among the other field crops of significance in this area, *soybeans* and *rye* deserve to be mentioned. The production of soybeans almost tripled in the post-war period, the increase of yield per acre accounting for an appreciable part of the gain (acreage rose only 94 per cent, to 29,000 in 1964). Grown mainly in Elgin County as a cash crop, its progressing popularity is attributable to comparative advantages, e.g. the harvesting of soybeans presents less problems than corn and is also less costly.

Over 34,000 acres of rye were planted in 1964 (71 per cent more than at the end of the war), more than half of which was accounted for by Norfolk County. The existence of this substantial rye production is due almost entirely to the extensive

tobacco culture in the Region. Tobacco is grown in a two-year rotation with two crops of rye grown between tobacco crops, one of which is used as a straw crop and the other as a green manure crop. In recent years a few tobacco farmers successfully replaced rye with fall wheat as a rotation crop.

The following table gives comparative statistics of the Region's field crops.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF
FIELD CROPS, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1964

	Acres	Bushels	Farm Value
	No.	No.	\$
Corn for Husking	185,400	14,957,500	18,522,200
Hay	230,600	603,600 ¹	11,202,300
Oats	194,600	12,007,600	8,993,400
Winter Wheat	79,900	2,898,800	4,655,700
Corn for Fodder	61,700	849,300 ¹	4,528,500
Potatoes	4,500	1,471,100	2,676,700
Soybeans	29,000	797,200	2,289,300
Mixed Grains	41,000	2,377,800	2,083,300
Dry Beans	16,500	404,100	1,709,390
Field Roots	2,980	1,967,300	1,093,100
Rye	34,300	868,900	945,400
Barley	10,800	508,100	556,800
Spring Wheat	1,840	52,800	83,800
Buckwheat	2,530	61,100	65,400
Dry Peas	170	3,400	8,740
Flax	190	3,060	8,700
All Field Crops*	896,010	66.32²	59,422,730

*Does not include Sugar Beets, Seeded Pasture and Tobacco.

¹Tons.

²Average value per acre in dollars.

A substantial portion of the Region's farm income is derived from a few cash crops, which include *tobacco, apples, small fruits and vegetables*. The County of Norfolk plays an important role in the production of most of these crops. In 1964, some 60 per cent of the Region's flue-cured tobacco was harvested in this County, more than one half of the apple crop originated here (valued at \$1.5 million) and, as in the case of tobacco, Norfolk ranked first in both the Region and the Province in the production of strawberries (\$600,000).

Flue-cured tobacco is by far the most outstanding cash crop in the Region and, indeed, in the Province. Of the 179.3 million pounds produced in Ontario in 1963, 145.8 million pounds or 81.3 per cent was accounted for by the Lake Erie Region. Within this area, Norfolk County was responsible for over 57 per cent of the total, followed by Elgin (23.3 per cent). The shares of Oxford and Middlesex counties were 11.6 and 7.4 per cent, respectively.

The most significant aspect of the introduction of flue-cured tobacco in this part



Courtesy—Ontario Department of Tourism and Information.

Typical tobacco farm in the Region.

of the Province some forty years ago was that it transformed vast, eroded, sandy wastelands into productive agricultural areas. How well this land is utilized becomes apparent when we consider that flue-cured tobacco produces by far the highest farm value per acre. In 1964, it was \$1,034.72 as compared with \$55.72, the average for all remaining field crops or, put another way, in about the ratio of 18:1. In all, tobacco accounts for about one-fifth of Ontario's gross value of field crops (the latter amounting to some \$500 million annually) and for ten per cent of the Province's total farm cash income from the sale of all farm products.

From modest beginnings in the 1920's throughout the years of expansion, tobacco growers have experienced many problems. The line of production growth has not been unbroken. A decline in 1934 resulted from the voluntary acreage restriction introduced by farmers after a sharp drop in prices. Again, in 1940, output fell to less than half the previous year's crop due to a combination of factors, including the wartime loss of export markets, a drastic cut in acreage (one-third) and extensive frost damage. Another sharp drop in planted acreage occurred in 1964, following the accumulation of unsold surpluses of preceding years. By the end of 1964 all the surplus tobacco was sold and the acreage for 1965 was raised accordingly. Other problems of the industry range from marketing difficulties through free-lance growers to medical reports (linking cigarette smoking with health hazards). Yet, the industry more than holds its own. Last year production again increased and marketing of the crop has never before been more encouraging. But, apart from the extraordinarily favourable (and perhaps temporary) conditions in which the 1965 crop is being marketed, the prospects for tobacco growing are bright. Two basic factors contribute to a considerable expansion potential for the tobacco industry in the Region: firstly, the abundance of suitable soil, and secondly, the development of export markets which have hardly been tapped. Given a continuation of untiring effort towards quality improvement and market expansion, the Region's tobacco industry may look to the future with confidence.

Mining, Forestry, Fishing, Energy and Conservation

MINING

Although mining in the Lake Erie Region is not a major economic pursuit, it represents a sizable portion of the Province's output in the production of several minerals. In 1963, thirty-seven per cent of all the petroleum, and almost two-fifths of the lime produced in Ontario originated in this area. Natural gas (11.4 per cent of the Provincial total) and cement (16 per cent) were other outstanding items that contributed to the Region's mineral production.

MINERALS PRODUCED IN THE LAKE ERIE REGION, BY VALUE AND PERCENTAGE TO ONTARIO, 1963

	Lake Erie Region	Ontario	Lake Erie Region as % of Ontario
	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	%
Fuels	1,970.0	9,509.1	20.7
Natural Gas.....	687.9	6,049.6	11.4
Petroleum.....	1,282.1 ¹	3,459.4	37.1
Structural Materials.....	21,408.8	154,217.5	13.9
Clay Products.....	483.5	21,819.7	2.2
Cement.....	6,314.0	39,551.7	16.0
Lime.....	4,504.7	11,434.2	39.4
Sand and Gravel*.....	7,854.9	56,338.2	13.9
Stone			
Limestone*.....	2,251.7	20,544.1	11.0
Total Value of Mineral Production.....	23,378.8¹	873,828.3	2.7

*Estimated.

¹ Includes Brant County's share of petroleum production and value.

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

The Rodney field in Elgin County and the Gobles field in Oxford County produce much of the oil in the Region. Although the locally produced petroleum accounts for only a small fraction of the enormous consumption of the Province, the proximity of these oil wells to densely populated areas places them at a great economic advantage compared with the oil that is piped into the Province from Western Canada.

Oxford County is responsible for practically all of the lime produced in the Region. At Beachville are located some of the largest open face limestone quarries in North America. Most of the lime is used by the chemical and metallurgical industries (over 80 per cent), the rest for construction, agricultural and other purposes.

No metallic minerals are mined in the Region.

FORESTRY

A relatively small portion (less than twelve per cent) of the Region's total land area is covered with forests. Productive forest land occupies nearly 200,000 acres, while forests, classed as non-productive, embrace some 53,000 acres.



Courtesy—Ontario Department of Tourism and Information.

Limestone quarry, Beachville.

**TOTAL LAND AREA AND FORESTED LAND IN THE
LAKE ERIE ECONOMIC REGION, BY COUNTIES**

	Total Land Area	Forested Lands			
		Productive		Non-productive	
	acres	acres	per cent	acres	per cent
Elgin	447,438	45,350	10.1	4,020	0.9
Middlesex	799,568	56,504	7.1	18,298	2.3
Norfolk	406,276	61,408	15.1	22,346	5.5
Oxford	494,408	31,322	6.3	8,706	1.8
Region	2,147,690	194,584	9.1	53,370	2.5

Source: Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, Forest Resources Inventory, 1958.

Practically the whole Region lies within the deciduous forest region. Most of the original forest cover, that prevailed in this area until the late eighteenth century, has been eliminated to provide room for a highly developed agriculture. The remaining forests are woodlots, confined to poorer and moister sites. Another type of forest in the Region consists of the coniferous plantations of introduced species, on light sandy soils.

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It is of historical interest that by 1850 the Lake Erie counties were the largest lumber producers in Upper Canada. After the opening of the Welland Canal, high-quality products such as square pine and oak staves were shipped to Quebec, thus adding to the existing flourishing lumber markets of Buffalo and Cleveland. Records indicate that in this period Norfolk and Elgin counties, particularly, excelled in this field, producing pine of a quality never exceeded by any other section on the North American continent. When, however, the pine forests were removed, the light textured sandy soil proved to be unsuitable for agriculture and, by the end of the nineteenth century, these sandy areas along the shores of Lake Erie had become windswept waste lands. In the 1920's most of this land commenced to be successfully utilized for tobacco farming.

An interesting feature of the Region's forestry is that it was here, at St. Williams in Norfolk County, where the first provincial forest station in Canada was established in 1908. The historical significance of this first forest tree nursery is marked by a plaque erected by the Ontario Archaeological and Historic Sites Board. One of the reasons for locating the nursery in Norfolk County was the presence of many light, sandy areas which could no longer be farmed successfully. The station was started



Courtesy—Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

Tree nursery at St. Williams Forest Station.

with 100 acres in 1908. Today it consists of 3,300 acres (including the station at Turkey Point) of which nursery stock production occupies 200 acres. Some 2,000 acres have been planted with trees; the rest consists of natural woodlands, open areas and water.

Initially the station produced 100,000 seedlings annually. By 1920 output had reached 3 million, and in recent years annual production rose as high as 10 million seedlings.

Ever since its inception the station has attracted numerous visitors, among them community leaders. In many cases they have significantly contributed to the appreciation and application of tree planting in their home area.

Forest Based Industries

With a \$40 million selling value of factory shipments in 1962, the forest based industries play an important part in the Region's economy. It has to be mentioned, however, that only a small fraction of the wood used in these industries originated from local forests.

The largest single industry within the group is the Paper and Allied Industries, consisting of ten establishments. In 1962 it employed 1,156 persons and produced paper goods (folding cartons, set-up boxes, bags and games), valued at \$23.6 million. Sommerville Industries Limited in London accounts for a major portion of the industry, having a labour force of some 500. Other large establishments are Ingersoll Paper Box Company Limited and Kennedy Car Liner and Bag Company, Limited, both in Woodstock.

The wood industries group was represented by 51 establishments with some 1,250 employees and produced goods worth \$16 million. Sawmills (\$799,000), sash, door and planing mills (\$1.8 million), wooden box factories, veneer and plywood mills are some of the more important industries of this class.

FISHING

Situated along the shorelines of the Counties of Norfolk and Elgin, there are several communities which place considerable reliance on the fishing industry for their livelihood. Among these, Port Dover is the most outstanding: in 1964, the value of its total catch was roughly \$336,000. Port Burwell—whose corresponding aggregate was \$141,000—Port Stanley and Port Rowan are also significant fishing centres.

The value of the 13 million lbs. of fish caught off the Lake Erie Region in 1964 was approximately \$610,000. Norfolk contributed some \$375,000 of this and Elgin the remaining 39 per cent. As with Lake Erie as a whole, the value of commercial fish landings has trended downwards in recent years, although this decline has not been accompanied by a corresponding fall-off in the overall volume of fish caught. This change in the ratio between value and volume of fish has been due to a decrease in the occurrence of the presently more valuable species such as whitefish and blue

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pickerel and an increase in less prized fish such as smelt and perch. However, it is hoped that research by experts of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests and other organizations will be able to offset—at least, in part—some of the biological factors which have given rise to these changes in the occurrence of the various species.

Most of the value of the fish netted off the Region in 1964 was made up by perch (\$285,000) and smelt (\$230,000), while white bass was third in order of importance. The largest catch, by value, off the coast of Norfolk was smelt (\$220,000), while off Elgin it was perch (\$185,000). The value of the product of commercial inland fisheries in the Region represents only a very small fraction of the total.

There are several independent fishing companies in the Region, which operate as either producers or processors of fish, or both. Among these is the North Shore Packing Company, with a seasonal maximum of 90 employees, and Irwin Kolbe Limited, both at Port Dover. Furthermore, fishermen's co-operatives, which are engaged in processing and supplying gear, are located in some of the fishing communities of the Region. The central organization of the co-operatives finds expression in the Ontario Fishermen's Co-operative, which is located at Port Dover and which acts as a shipchandler for the fisheries.



Courtesy—Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

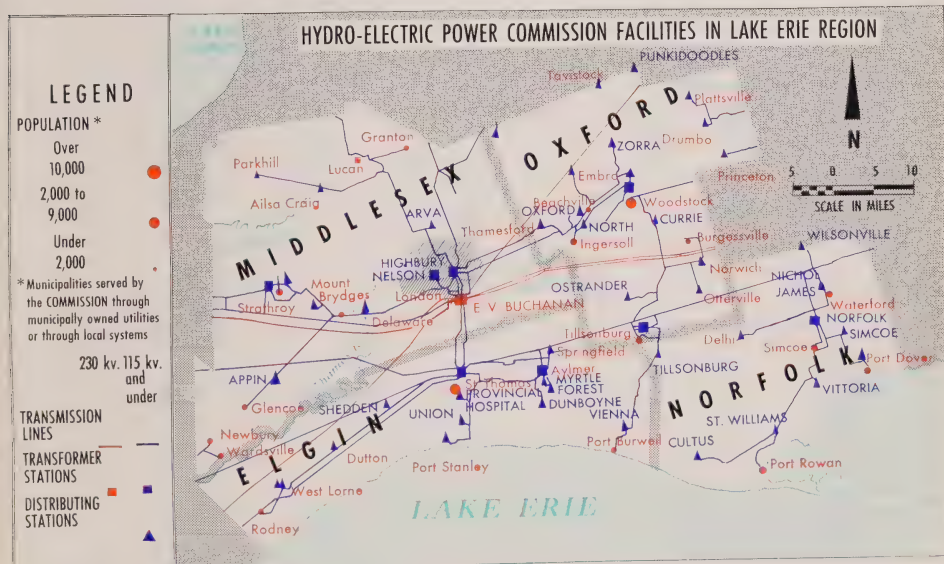
On-board sorting and storing of smelt in boxes, twelve miles from Port Dover.

ENERGY

The major sources of energy—electricity, natural gas and oil—are abundantly available to the Region, although within the boundaries of this area, no electricity of any consequence is generated, and only a small portion of its natural gas and oil requirements are produced by its own wells.

Electricity is supplied to the Region by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario from its vast power grid (which is fed by hydro-electric generating stations on the Ottawa, Niagara, St. Lawrence rivers and thermal-electric stations in Toronto, Windsor, etc. It is also part of CANUS, the Canadian-United States grid.) Access to this source of inexpensive and plentiful energy has contributed to a large extent to making the Region one of the most prosperous areas of the Province. Among many favourable features, the availability of low-priced hydro-electric power has been instrumental in attracting industries to the Region.

In 1964, total consumption of electric energy amounted to 1,599.9 million KWH, valued at \$19.7 million. Industrial establishments were the largest users, accounting for 609 million KWH or 38 per cent of the total. A very considerable amount—563.1 million KWH, or 35 per cent—was consumed by households. Commercial users accounted for 264.2 million KWH (17 per cent), farms used 144.8 million KWH (9 per cent), while the remaining 18.8 million KWH (1 per cent) served street lighting. In the last ten years, the consumption of electric energy has shown spectacular increases. In 1964, the Regional total (1,599.9 million KWH) was 8.6 per cent higher than in the preceding year and more than double (an increase of 124.6 per cent) the consumption of a decade ago. The fastest growth in this period was experienced in industrial and commercial consumption (153.3 and 152.1 per cent, respectively). Domestic use gained 103.9 per cent, while farm consumption increased 79.4 per cent.



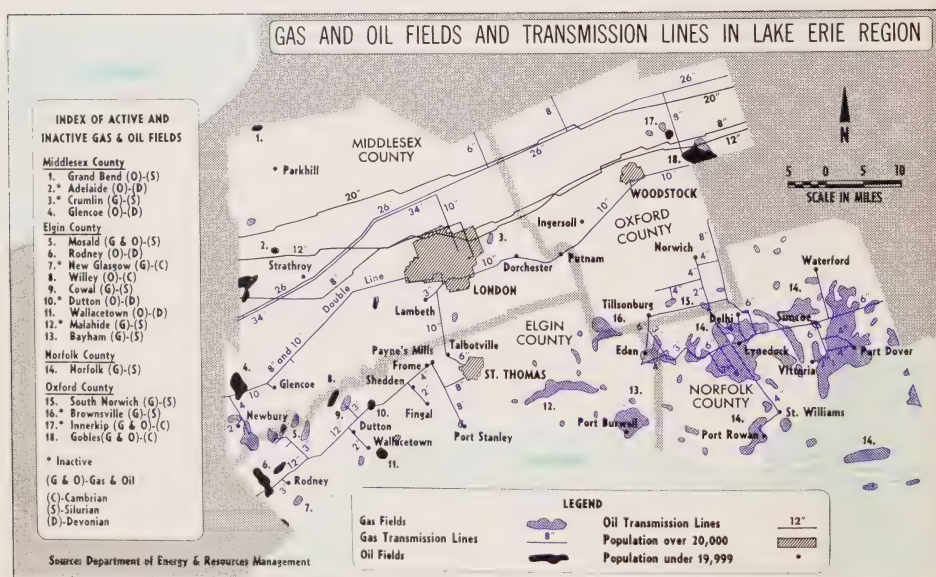
LAKE ERIE REGION

As indicated above, the Region does not have electric generating stations, however, there are considerable power facilities such as transmission lines, transformer and distributing stations, etc. The growing demand for electricity necessitates the continuous expansion of these installations. In 1964, The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario constructed 11.4 circuit miles of transmission line, while last year 3.8 circuit miles were added to the system.

In 1964, one new distributing station (2,000 kva) was placed in service at Woodstock, while capacity increases took place elsewhere (Strathroy Distributing Station to 5,000 kva, and Appin Distributing Station to 4,000 kva). The capacity of the Tillsonburg Transformer Station was increased to 60,000 kva. The expansion of the Strathroy Transformer Station was completed in 1965, increasing its capacity to 50,000 kva. Other plans include the new London Wonderland Transformer Station (100,000 kva), expected to enter service in 1966.

Natural gas has been available in the Lake Erie Region for several decades. Pipe lines criss-crossed this area as early as half a century ago, collecting and distributing the gas produced by local wells. However, local production could not keep pace with rapidly increasing demand, and gas was first imported from the United States and, after the completion of the Trans Canada Pipeline, from Western Canada.

The Union Gas Co. and its subsidiary companies supply the Region with gas as part of their southwestern Ontario operations. Today the bulk of the natural gas (about two-thirds) supplied by the Union Gas system, originates in Western Canada, approximately one-quarter of the supply comes from southwestern Ontario wells, and the remainder is imported from the United States.



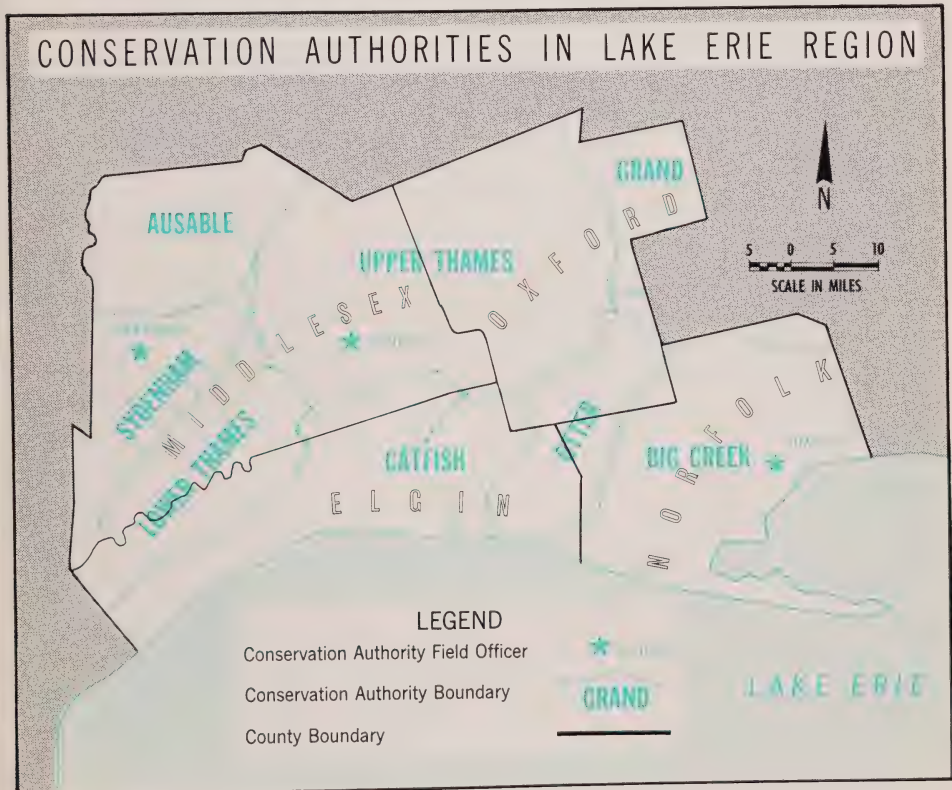
The Region's own natural gas production in 1964 amounted to 1.6 billion cubic feet, a decrease of nearly 10 per cent from 1963. It appears that unless a major discovery occurs, production will remain at a low level. There are indications that the abundance of Western gas adversely affects exploration efforts in this area.

Oil

In 1964, there were 364 active oil wells in the Region, producing some 490,000 barrels or 39 per cent of the Provincial total. With more than 277,000 barrels, the Rodney field in Elgin County was responsible for more than half of the output. A 10 per cent increase over the preceding 12 month period made 1964 a record oil-producing year. Since, however, local production is only a small fraction of consumption, the Region is heavily reliant on outside sources of this product, primarily Western Canada.

CONSERVATION

The necessity for conservation has presented itself in the Lake Erie Region ever since the first settlers arrived here in the late eighteenth century. Year after year, the Upper Thames and its tributaries spilled over their banks, the floods ravaging over vast tracts of land. The clearing of the forests for agricultural purposes aggravated the situation.



LAKE ERIE REGION

As a consequence of excessive rainfall and large ice jams, unusually severe floods occurred in 1937, causing enormous devastation, particularly in the low-lying section of the City of London. This disaster focussed attention on the need for a comprehensive conservation and flood control program.

In 1946, The Conservation Authorities Act came into being. Beginning in the same year, Conservation Authorities started to be established. Since that time, 33 Conservation Authorities have been formed, of which eight are located (to varying degrees) in the Region.

Flood control is one of the major responsibilities of Conservation Authorities. It was in the Lake Erie Region that the first flood control dam and reservoir were built by a Conservation Authority. Financed under the three-government agreement, the Fanshawe Dam was completed in 1953 on the Thames River near the City of London at a cost of \$5 million. At Parkhill (Middlesex County), major flood control structures are to be built under an agreement between the Ausable Conservation Authority and the Federal and Provincial Governments. The Upper Thames River Conservation Authority has carried out channel improvement work on the Thames River at Ingersoll (and also at Mitchell, which lies a few miles outside the Region). The Big Creek Authority (which encompasses the major part of Norfolk County) has built small reservoirs and community ponds at Simcoe.



Courtesy—Ontario Department of Tourism and Information.

Fanshawe Dam near London.

Flood warning is the responsibility of the Conservation Authorities Branch of the Ontario Department of Energy and Resources Management. It closely co-operates in this function with the Meteorological Branch of the Federal Department of Transport. One of the three weather radar installations used in flood forecasting in Southern Ontario is located at London.

Conservation Authorities of the Region also play important roles in soil conservation and land use, forest conservation, wild life and recreation. In acquiring and maintaining historic buildings, sites and objects, they contribute to the preservation of the past of their locality. In Walsingham Township (Norfolk County), the Big Creek Region Conservation Authority acquired the historic Backus Mill in 1955. The Pioneer Village in Fanshawe Park was opened in 1959 by the Upper Thames River Conservation Authority.

The largest and most successful conservation project of the Region was carried out long before Conservation Authorities were established. In the 1920's the planting of tobacco transformed vast sandy wastelands into one of the most prosperous farming areas of the Province.

Manufacturing

The history of manufacturing in the Lake Erie Region has been one of steady expansion and ever-growing diversification, since factories were first established there to process the farm produce of the surrounding countryside. Moreover, the rich, local agrarian economy furnished an increasing market for such manufactured items as farm implements, wood products and chemicals—a market which, with the passage of time, tended to become progressively larger and more sophisticated. Today, the nearness of large urban concentrations in Canada and the United States, along with good connections by road, rail and water, have ensured the Region of the continuance and intensification of the favourable conditions which gave the initial impetus to its manufacturing development.

Since the end of the Second World War, the Lake Erie Region has experienced a very marked upward trend in the volume and value of its output of manufactured goods. Apart from two comparatively small declines in the years 1954 and 1960, each successive year has recorded a higher total selling value of factory shipments than its predecessor. Moreover, the 1962 aggregate value of shipments, which exceeded \$713 million, was three and one-half times as large as the corresponding figure just after the Second World War in 1946.

Almost 35,800 employees derived their livelihood from this sector of the economy in 1962, thereby accounting for nearly one-quarter of the area's total labour force. Since the end of World War II, earnings of workers in manufacturing in the Region have more than tripled: for 1962, the aggregate of salaries and wages of these employees exceeded \$145 million.

The distribution of manufacturing industry within the Lake Erie Region shows a considerable concentration in London and its surroundings. Thus, in 1961 (the latest year for which figures are available on the basis of municipalities), that City accounted for some \$275 million or more than two-fifths of the area's total selling value of factory shipments. Middlesex County, as a whole, accounted for over one-half of the aggregate.

SELLING VALUE OF FACTORY SHIPMENTS IN THE LAKE ERIE REGION, BY COUNTIES, 1962

	Selling Value of Factory Shipments	Employees ¹	Establishments
	(\$000's)	No.	No.
Middlesex.....	364,603	21,599	381
Oxford.....	169,517	7,912	175
Elgin.....	90,588	3,495	114
Norfolk.....	88,363	2,790	84
Total.....	713,072	35,796	754

¹ Includes working owners and partners.

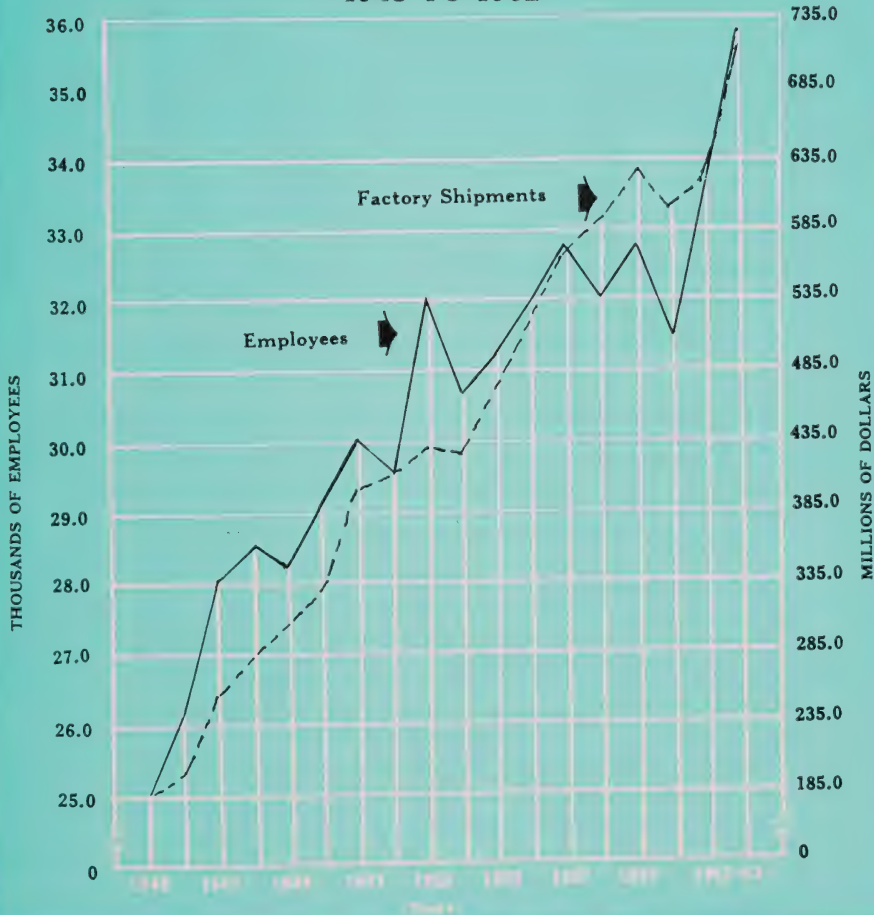
Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add.

Ranking second among the counties, in terms of value of industrial output, was

Oxford. The City of Woodstock, which turned out goods valued at approximately \$77 million, accounted for more than one-half of the 1961 aggregate.

Elgin and Norfolk occupied third and fourth place, respectively, each having shipment values in 1962 of about \$90 million. Simcoe, with a 1961 figure of \$46 million, made up more than one-half of Norfolk's total, while St. Thomas, whose manufactured output exceeded \$32 million in value, was responsible for the largest contribution in the case of Elgin County. The latter has experienced the highest manufacturing growth-rate of the four counties since World War II. Thus, in 1962, the total amount of shipments, which exceeded \$90 million, was more than five times as large as it had been in 1946. The trend in respect of Elgin, then, has been that it has assumed a larger

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES AND SELLING VALUE OF FACTORY SHIPMENTS IN LAKE ERIE REGION 1945 TO 1962



share of the area's manufacturing production. The communities of St. Thomas and Aylmer are particularly notable in the part that they played in this growth. An example of the activity in St. Thomas may be cited by referring to 1963, when three new companies moved into the City and about a dozen resident organizations underwent expansion.

The second sharpest rate of manufacturing development of the counties occurred for Middlesex, where, between the start and the finish of the 1946-1962 term, the value of shipments rose more than three and one-half times. Throughout the same period, Oxford's selling value of factory shipments more than tripled, while that of Norfolk experienced a rate of increment of over two and one-half times. In Oxford, Woodstock—whose manufacturing output expanded roughly fourfold during the above-mentioned period—was responsible to a large extent for this increase, while in Norfolk, Simcoe was the most significant centre in this respect, the corresponding value of its production having risen two and one-half times.

In 1962, manufacturing industry employed some 35,800 persons in 754 establishments throughout the Lake Erie Region. Middlesex had about three-fifths of these employees and one-half of the area's establishments; next was the County of Oxford, which had an allotment of approximately 22 per cent of both employees and establishments. Elgin ranked third with 3,495 employees and 114 establishments, while comparable aggregates for Norfolk County registered levels of 2,790 and 84, respectively.

The *Foods and Beverages Industries*, long established in the area, occupy a very important place in the overall picture of local manufacturing activity. In 1962, this group, which consisted of some two hundred establishments, accounted for more than one-quarter of the selling value of factory shipments. Approximately one-fifth of the regional total of 35,400¹ workers played a part in the output of these items, whose value of manufacturing shipments approached \$196 million.

A very diversified catalogue of food-processing enterprises is to be found in operation within the area's confines. In the meat-packing field, Coleman Packing Co., Limited in London is very significant. The plant employs two hundred people in a number of activities ranging from slaughtering to packing the final products. There are many concerns engaged in the production of dairy products. These range in magnitude from establishments owned by organizations known from coast to coast, such as Silverwood Dairies Limited at Woodstock and Aylmer's Carnation Co. Limited, to enterprises with only a few employees. There is a large cream cheese and margarine-producing operation at the Ingersoll Cheese Co. Ltd. The latter, with more than one hundred employees, is the largest single producer of margarine in Canada. Several fish and poultry processing plants operate on the Region's shoreline of Lake Erie. Canneries dealing with the preparation and canning of such food-stuffs as vegetables, corn and fruit are spread throughout the area. Canadian Cannery Limited at Simcoe and elsewhere, and Catelli Food Products Ltd., specializing in macaroni and related foods in St. Thomas, are engaged in this sphere of operations. Cereal items from Kellogg Co. of Canada Limited at London, the products of flour mills, bakeries, ice

1. This total excludes working owners and partners.

cream, candy, and soft drink manufacturers are likewise important among the edible commodities processed in the area. John Labatt Limited employs more than seven hundred persons in the production of malt liquors at London.

Items such as livestock feeds and pet foods are also supplied by several sources within the Region. Ralph Moore & Sons Limited producing pet foods at Norwich, and Ralston Purina Company Limited at Woodstock, turning out livestock and poultry feed, exemplify this field of activity.

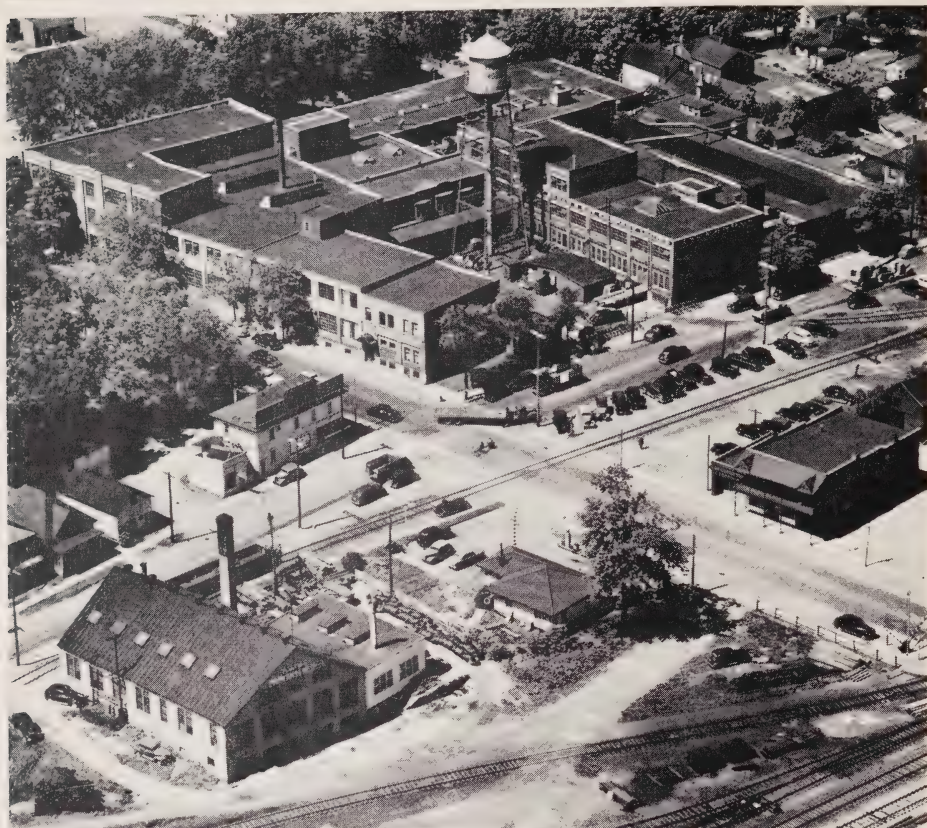
The value of the output of the *Electrical Products Industries* in the area in 1962 surpassed \$79 million and made up about one-ninth of the total selling value of factory shipments; in that year, some four and one-half thousand workers found employment in 16 establishments. Several organizations contribute significantly to the wealth of the Region in this sphere of industrial activity. Prominent among these are Northern Electric Company Limited—whose 1,575 employees turn out cable terminals, telephones and other communications equipment—and General Motors Diesel Limited, making locomotive engines for all industrial and marine applications, along with a range of other features.

The output of other firms in this industrial category lays stress on different end-products. Thus Bach-Simpson Limited in London makes electronic meters and test equipment for apparatuses such as radio and television. Welwyn Canada Limited, an associated enterprise, manufactures electronic components, specifically resistors, while Controls Company Canada Limited produces fractional horsepower electric motors at St. Thomas. The output of such organizations often finds its way to the larger concerns in this field. Thus Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited and Northern Electric Company Limited are the main customers of Bach-Simpson and Welwyn, although the latter also have a considerable volume of export abroad, especially to Latin America.

Tobacco Products Industries have an important place in the economic structure of the Lake Erie Region. This is particularly true of the County of Norfolk, whose economy has altered radically since the introduction of flue-cured tobacco culture some four decades ago. Tobacco has made Norfolk one of the richest agricultural counties of Ontario, and it has become the most valuable single crop in the Province in terms of farm cash income.

The selling value of factory shipments of the undertakings engaged in the processing of leaf tobacco and the making of tobacco products in 1960 (the most recent year for which figures are available on this basis) approximated \$68 million. This constituted more than one-ninth of the total value of the Region's manufactured shipments.

The products associated with the *Metal Fabricating Industries* occupy an important place in any analysis of the economy of the Lake Erie Region. In 1962, an output valued at more than \$72.2 million was responsible for ten per cent of the regional aggregate value of manufactured shipments. Moreover, in that year, approximately ten per cent of the area's total industrial labour force, working in over ninety establish-



Courtesy—Morrow Screw & Nut Company, Limited

Morrow Screw and Nut Company, Limited, Ingersoll.

ments, were occupied in the production of metal fabricating goods. This industrial group includes metal stampings, tools, metal signs—for various purposes such as advertising and traffic control—and wire goods. All of these items are manufactured by St. Thomas Metal Signs Limited. The firms of Metal Fabricators Limited, making metal furniture, hospital and laboratory equipment at Tillsonburg, and American Can Company of Canada Limited, turning out metal food-containers at Simcoe, represent two further employers in this manufacturing classification. Additional items of this kind produced within the area include boilers and other heating equipment. The long-established West Machinery Co. Limited, producing pressure vessels and boilers at Simcoe, represents part of this category.

The *Machinery Industries* group accounted for almost \$45.6 million or six and one-half per cent of the total factory shipments of the Region in 1962. Three distinct industries compose a large segment of this manufacturing class. These are commercial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment manufacturers, the agricultural implement industry and office and store machinery manufacturers. Kelvinator of Canada

**MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN THE LAKE ERIE REGION,
BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1962**

	Establish- ments	Employees*	Selling Value of Factory Shipments	
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	%
Foods and Beverages.....	198	7,003	195,883	27.5
Electrical Products Industries.....	16	4,575	79,126	11.1
Metal Fabricating Industries.....	92	3,634	72,228	10.1
Machinery Industries.....	37	2,539	45,572	6.4
Transportation Equipment Industries.....	20	2,087	40,031	5.6
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries.....	43	1,341	25,680	3.6
Primary Metal Industries.....	9	1,305	25,511	3.6
Paper and Allied Industries.....	10	1,156	23,580	3.3
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	85	2,070	22,367	3.1
Chemical and Chemical Products Industries.....	31	869	18,774	2.6
Knitting Mills.....	16	1,928	18,766	2.6
Wood Industries.....	51	1,256	15,975	2.2
Textile Industries.....	14	735	14,478	2.0
Other Major Groups ¹	132	4,920	115,101	16.1
Total.....	754	35,418	713,072	100.0

*Excludes working owners and partners.

¹ These include tobacco, leather, furniture and fixtures, clothing and miscellaneous manufacturing. The significance of the tobacco industry is indicated by its manufacturing statistics for 1960—the most recent year for which statistics were published separately. In that year, factory shipments of tobacco were valued at \$68.0 million and constituted 11.3 per cent of the value of all shipments.

Limited, with some 770 workers at its London plant, includes commercial coolers, such as beverage coolers for Coca-Cola Ltd., refrigerators, food-freezers and compressors among its wide range of products. Another well-known organization producing items within this industrial group is Massey-Ferguson Limited at Woodstock, which manufactures farm tractors, wagons and other farm equipment.

Also forming a part of the machinery industries group are miscellaneous machinery and equipment manufacturers, such as plants turning out construction equipment and automation devices. Representative of this type of undertaking is Canadian Clark Limited which makes rubber-tired construction machinery at St. Thomas. This plant recently underwent a substantial expansion of capacity.

The *Transportation Equipment Industries* group also features prominently in the Region's economic picture. In 1962, this class comprised an even score of establishments, which produced motor vehicle parts, truck bodies and a diversity of other transportation equipment valued at \$40 million—more than five and one-half per cent of the regional aggregate. In the same year, some two thousand workers were employed by such firms in this sphere of operations as Canadian Timken, Division of The Timken Roller Bearing Company, and Truck Engineering Limited. The former, one of the largest employers in St. Thomas, produces automotive bearings, while the latter makes a substantial demand on the Woodstock labour market in turning out truck trailers—with specialization in heavy duty trailers, tankers for liquid and dry bulk and similar items.



Courtesy—General Steel Wares Limited.

Assembling refrigerators at General Steel Wares Limited, London.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products valued at \$25.7 million were produced by 43 establishments in the Lake Erie Region in 1962, in which year over 1,300 workers were engaged in this type of manufacturing activity. A considerable employer in this field is Canada Cement Company Limited at Woodstock, where 150 people are employed. Other goods of this classification produced within the limits of the Region are abrasives, clay and glass products.

The output of *Primary Metal Industries* accounted for \$25.5 million or three and one-half per cent of the total factory shipments of the Region in 1962. This represented the work of nine establishments, which together provided employment for 1,300 persons. Standard Tube and T. I. Limited is a noteworthy member of this industrial group. Located at Woodstock, it employs 640 workers in turning out a variety of products, including electric welded steel tubing ranging from $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $5\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, nesting chairs and tables, truck ladders and shop equipment. Boiler tubes are the most important single item within the scope of the firm's production.

Products of the *Paper and Allied Industries* attained a 1962 value of \$23.6 million. More than one thousand workers in 10 establishments distributed throughout the



Courtesy—Timken Roller Bearing Company, Canadian Timken Division.

Canadian Timken Division of Timken Roller Bearing Company, St. Thomas. One of several firms manufacturing automobile parts in St. Thomas.

LAKE ERIE REGION

Region were engaged in the making of such items as folding cartons, set-up boxes, bags and games. All these commodities were produced by Somerville Industries Limited which has a labour force approaching 500 at its London plant. Additional comparatively large concerns are also found in that City, although organizations such as the Ingersoll Paper Box Co. Limited and the Kennedy Car Liner & Bag Co., Limited at Woodstock also represent the paper industry in other parts of the Lake Erie Region.

Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries employed over two thousand people in 85 establishments in 1962. Some of these organizations, for example, the smaller commercial printers and bookbinders, were staffed by comparatively few men, as in the case of Commercial Print-Craft Ltd., a firm of printers and lithographers, employing some thirty persons at Woodstock. Others, such as the newspaper-publishing Times-Journal of St. Thomas, Limited, with about one hundred employees, and the London Free Press Printing Company Limited, with well over 600, were of much larger size. For 1962, the aggregate value of shipments of the group as a whole was \$22.4 million.

The value of manufactured goods deriving from the *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries*—such as plastics, fertilizer, medicines and soap—attained a 1962 level of \$18.8 million. VioBin (Canada) Limited, which employs about 160 persons in the manufacture of pharmaceutical specialties and other supplies at St. Thomas, is a prominent member of this group. At London, Nopco Chemical Canada Ltd., with approximately 40 employees, produces chemicals and oils for use in the textile, tanning, paper and paint industries.

In 1962, there were 16 *Knitting Mills* in the Region, and these establishments gave work to more than 1,900 employees. York Knitting Mills, Limited, engaged in the production of hosiery and underwear at Woodstock, has a labour force of some 850, most of which is female; this plant constitutes a notable contributor to the knit goods industry. The total shipment value of all knitting mills in the same year exceeded \$18.7 million.

The remaining major industrial groups in the Region are wood, textile, leather, furniture and fixtures, and clothing. In 1962, the area had 51 establishments, employing some 1,250 people in the *Wood Industries* group. Of these 51 establishments, 12 were sash, door and planing mills, with factory shipments valued at \$1.8 million, while 23 were sawmills with a corresponding value of \$0.8 million. The other enterprises in this group, such as wooden box factories, veneer and plywood mills and makers of a wide variety of woodenware from handles to caskets, together accounted for factory shipments in excess of \$13 million.

In the *Textile Industries* group, 14 establishments, with a total labour force of 735 workers, produced shipments valued at \$14.5 million. More than 1,200 employees in 12 establishments were engaged in the manufacture of *Leather* goods such as boots, shoes and bags of various sorts: the total value of this class of products was \$13 million in 1962. Also in that year, 52 establishments were included in the area's *Furniture and Fixtures* group, while eight were listed under *Clothing Industries*; these two groups shipped products valued at \$6.6 million and \$4.6 million, respectively.

As a result of such factors as excellent transportation facilities and a strategically advantageous situation in terms of important Canadian and United States centres and markets, there has been a continual record of expansion on the part of organizations already settled in the Lake Erie Region. In 1964, more than three dozen firms, including Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing of Canada Limited at London, the Borden Co. Limited at Tillsonburg, Clevite Limited at St. Thomas, and Truck Engineering Limited at Woodstock, all made additions to existing plant capacity. Expansions of companies within the area have been accompanied by the advent of plants entirely new to the Region. For example, in 1964, about a dozen small manufacturing enterprises were established there. Among these were Langdon Manufacturing Company which makes hassocks, ottomans and umbrellas at Woodstock, and Franklin Electric of Canada Ltd., engaged in the making of motors for submersible pumps at Strathroy.

A very significant addition to the area's industry was announced in November, 1965 by the Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited, which is to build an automobile assembly plant in Talbotville Royal, four miles north-west of St. Thomas. This plant, which is expected to cost some \$65 million, will probably be in operation by December, 1967. It will employ more than 1,500 persons, and will provide a boost to the economy of the whole Region, particularly that of the London-St. Thomas district.

Developments such as these, in addition to the very wide scope of manufactured products originating locally and destined for home and world markets, indicate that manufacturing activity in the Lake Erie Region is both vigorously healthy and constantly enlarging.

Transportation

The ease and efficiency of transportation and the ready accessibility to major population and market centres are of paramount importance in any modern economic structure. Centrally located between three rather highly industrialized Regions, the Niagara Region to the east, Mid-Western Ontario Region to the north and Lake St. Clair Region to the west, the Lake Erie Region is in a very propitious position in the southwestern part of the Province. Indeed, it is an essential segment of the densely populated and prosperous industrial belt of North America. With the exception of commercial water passenger service, all major transportation facilities for both passenger and freight purposes are available in the Lake Erie Region. Water, rail, road, air and pipeline modes of conveyance render the Region one of the best equipped on the Continent to cope with high volume traffic. These means of transportation not only facilitate the movement of people and merchandise between points within the Region, but also accommodate a large volume of through-traffic.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

The Lake Erie Region is served by about 7,000 miles of road, or about eight per cent of the Provincial total. Forty per cent of the aggregate mileage is situated in the largest county, Middlesex. Almost two-thirds of the Region's roads are organized township roads; 16 per cent are county roads; 12 per cent urban roads and nine per cent King's Highways.

The most important route serving the area is the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway (Highway 401). One of the world's longest controlled-access freeways, this road traverses the counties of Oxford, Middlesex and Elgin as it crosses the Province from Windsor to the Quebec border. Highway No. 2, which also extends from Windsor to the Quebec border, closely parallels the Macdonald-Cartier for most of the distance and passes through the urban complexes of a number of the Region's municipalities including London, Ingersoll and Woodstock. To the south, Highway No. 3 links the Windsor-Detroit and Fort Erie-Buffalo areas.

Although the King's Highways constitute the smallest portion of all highway mileage in the Region, they accommodate a higher density of vehicular traffic than any other type of road. Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) on the Macdonald-Cartier between London and the eastern extremity of the Region, as found by the Ontario Department of Highways, ranged in 1964 between 7,500 and 12,500 at various points along the route, with an average of 10,467. The corresponding figures for the same stretch averaged 7,622 in 1962, when the section of the freeway west of London was uncompleted.

This 37 per cent increase in the annual average daily traffic between 1962 and 1964 on the Macdonald-Cartier has been accompanied by a slight decline in the volume of traffic in the other two main east-west arteries in the Region: AADT on Highway 2 declined from 6,000 in 1962 to 5,000 in 1964, and on Highway 3 from 4,300 to 4,000. This is a clear indication that motorists have a definite preference for controlled-access highways, as they allow traffic to flow at higher speeds with more safety and without interruption.

For the year ended March 31, 1965, expenditures of the Department of Highways in the counties of Elgin, Middlesex, Norfolk and Oxford amounted to about \$16.5 million. Of this total, almost \$7 million were in the form of municipal subsidies on roads under the jurisdiction of the municipalities, matched by equal outlays by the authorities concerned. Construction and maintenance took up the bulk of the Department's expenditures—\$7.6 million for construction and \$1.9 million for maintenance.

**DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS EXPENDITURES IN THE LAKE ERIE REGION
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1965**

County	Construction	Maintenance	Municipal Subsidies	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Elgin.....	3,791,322	403,650	867,714	5,062,686
Middlesex.....	2,010,399	650,704	3,608,625	6,269,728
Norfolk.....	1,095,479	276,557	1,288,442	2,660,478
Oxford.....	751,808	574,678	1,206,961	2,533,447
Total.....	7,649,008	1,905,589	6,971,742	16,526,339

The disproportionately high construction outlays for Elgin County are mainly attributable to the \$3 million cost of completing the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway west of London during the 1964-65 year.

In the years to come, an extensive highway construction and development program will change the face of southwestern Ontario. Most of the 75 odd municipalities that will be affected by this \$100-million project are in the Region. Among the highlights of the 20-year plan will be the construction of controlled-access freeways between London and Sarnia and London and St. Thomas. The latter link, which will be top priority, will speed the traffic between the Region's two largest centres. A similar type of road will extend eastward from London, bypassing St. Thomas, and will expedite movement along the southern part of the Region. The project will include widening and improvement of various other existing routes. Some of the present highways that will be superseded by the new freeways will be eliminated from the Provincial highway system and turned over for county administration.

RAILWAYS

In conjunction with other means of transportation, freight and passenger railway lines provide an extensive system that extends to virtually all centres of the Lake Erie Region. Of special significance is the fact that the Region, located in the heart of the industrial belt of the North American continent, forms an essential transportation corridor between the world's largest motor vehicle manufacturing centre to the west and the industrial northeastern United States to the east. Thus, an extensive amount of international traffic passes through the area. This accounts for the relatively large number of railway systems that are active in the Region.

The two major systems serving the Region are the Canadian National Railways

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and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Canadian National Railways operates approximately 300 miles of track in this part of the Province, of which 80 per cent consists of double track and the remaining 20 per cent of single track. The C.N.R. has main facilities in each one of the Region's counties at London, St. Thomas, Simcoe and Woodstock.

Canadian National has extensive passenger service in the area. Numerous daily trains provide convenient connections from London to Toronto and to other major centres in southwestern Ontario. A new non-stop train speeds passengers between London and Toronto in 119 minutes. Additional services which will be inaugurated soon will expand the C.N.'s scope of service for the passengers of the Region.

Concerning freight traffic, a great deal of private industrial siding has been built in this area along with extensive renovation of C.N.R. facilities, highlighted by the new three-floor office-station complex at London. The recent announcement by the Ford Motor Company of plans to erect a new assembly complex at Talbotville Royal, immediately west of St. Thomas, has prompted the C.N. to plan major track additions to serve the new development. Because a very significant increase in traffic is being predicted, a large support yard will also be built in the immediate vicinity of the plant. Likewise, changes are constantly being made to meet changing conditions. Freight service expanded along the Sarnia-London-Windsor line and a new service was recently added between London and Niagara Falls. The Region has been a pilot area for the development of LCL (Less-Than-Carload) freight services. Express freight operations are maintained in several centres. To speed up delivery to the outlying communities, a fleet of C.N. trucks also services the area.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company operates 182 miles of trackage in the Region, practically all of which is single track. Although the emphasis of the company's operations is on freight service, six daily passenger trains run between Toronto and Windsor via London. This is the company's main line in the Region, which handles a considerable volume of freight traffic—about ten trains every day. Daily freight trains are also operated along the Port Burwell-Ingersoll-St. Marys line as well as between Woodstock and St. Thomas. The C.P.R. operates express service at several points in the Region, some of which are served by both rail and truck express. Piggyback services were commenced by the Company in 1961, and it now has such facilities in London and Woodstock.

The two major railway systems of Canada have been prompted to adjust to the growing competitiveness of other methods of transportation, especially during the last few years. These highway express and piggyback services are two prominent examples of this adjustment. Such developments are necessary if rail and highway transportation are to be integrated. Some of Canada's largest trucking fleets are now direct subsidiaries of the C.N.R. and the C.P.R., and this will make it possible for a railroad to abandon a marginal line and initiate a highway service instead. The line will thus still be served and inconvenience to the local users minimized. Still more significant is the fact that an effective integration of railway and trucking services will result in expediting inter-city freight movements. As highway routes provide fast local delivery

from the railheads, the need for local stops on main-line train service are thus eliminated.

The New York Central System's double track main line between Buffalo and Chicago passes through the Region. On this line the company operates three daily passenger trains, in each direction, that serve passengers in the districts of St. Thomas, Tillsonburg and Waterford. Daily bonded freight trains are provided on this line, in addition to one local daily train, in each direction, operating between Windsor and Niagara Falls, Ont. The N.Y.C.'s Canadian operating headquarters are at St. Thomas, where it has facilities for locomotive maintenance and car repair. St. Thomas is an N.Y.C. interchange with all the other major railways that operate in the Region.

The Norfolk and Western Railway Company operations in the Region are exclusively freight services. Through merger, the N. & W. took over the Wabash Railroad operations late in 1964. It has joint operations with the C.N.R. concerning trackage and service facilities. In addition to through international traffic, the Company handles Canadian points as well.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway operates daily freight trains connecting Sarnia, Chatham and Windsor to Buffalo. Between St. Thomas and Buffalo the Company has joint trackage with the N.Y.C. System. The C. & O. handles both local and international freight services along this line.

There are three other smaller lines that serve the Region. The first, wholly within the Region, is the London and Port Stanley Railway, which in 1965 was acquired by the Canadian National. This line connects London to the nearest harbour through St. Thomas. The second, the Lake Erie and Northern Railway, is a division of the Canadian Pacific. This line operates between Galt, Brantford and Simcoe. The Simcoe-Port Dover section of this line was abandoned due to low volume of traffic, and express traffic between Simcoe and Port Dover is now handled by truck instead. The third is an extension of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company main line in the Niagara Peninsula. By way of Brantford, it extends from Hamilton to Waterford in the eastern extremity of the Region. At Waterford, it connects with the New York Central main line between Buffalo and Chicago.

TRUCKING

Trucking operations have expanded considerably in the past several years. This trend has been greatly stimulated by the development during the post-war years of the excellent network of first-class roads that connect the major industrial and commercial centres of the Region with the rest of the Province. Indications point to a still greater growth for trucking as faster and better roads are completed, and as new industrial nuclei are established. The versatility of the vehicle and the relatively low initial investment gives trucking a decided advantage over the other older-established means of transportation, namely ships and trains. Larger and more powerful trucks are now carrying heavy commodities that, until a few years ago, were considered to be beyond the capacity of highway vehicles.



Courtesy—Walker's Studio, Woodstock.

Overland Express Limited, based in Woodstock, one of Canada's largest trucking firms.

As a result, trucking operations now play a very important role in the economy of the Region. Overnight freight services, connecting the Region's industrial centres with all major North American cities located within a 500-mile radius, are supplied by over 60 trucking companies. One of the largest of these, Husband Transport Ltd., has terminal transfer facilities in London and Simcoe. Inter-city Truck Lines Limited operates similar conveniences in London, while The Overland Express Limited maintains a similar operation at both London and Woodstock. The Region's largest city and its transportation hub, London, is served by 45 trucking companies. Woodstock, the next most significant trucking centre in the Region, is catered to by 16 firms, while Ingersoll and Simcoe each has about twelve.

HARBOURS

The two major commercial harbours in the Lake Erie Region are Port Burwell and Port Stanley. They both handle coastwise and international shipments. In 1963, some 640,000 cargo tons were unloaded at these two ports. Most of this cargo was composed of bituminous coal loaded at points in the United States. About 200,000 cargo tons of fuel oil were shipped to Port Stanley, mainly from Sarnia. The total tonnage loaded by these two ports was 20,000 in 1963. The bulk of this was composed of wheat and soybeans shipped from Port Stanley to other Canadian points.

Specialized loading and unloading equipment at Port Stanley and Port Burwell facilitates the bituminous coal and fuel oil handling operations. After coal arrives in conveyor vessels, it is mechanically unloaded by incline conveyors and hydraulic pay-loaders. Facilities at Port Stanley include coal docks that can handle about 200,000 tons per year and fuel oil storage tanks with a capacity of 30 million gallons.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

One of the more conspicuous signs of economic affluence during the post-war

period has been the increased ownership of automobiles. As a significant indication of general economic expansion, motor vehicle registrations in the Lake Erie Region increased by 47 per cent in a single decade to reach a total of about 160,000 in 1964. About 78 per cent of this total is made up of passenger automobiles.

**MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1964**

	Passenger	Dual Purpose	Truck*	Total
Elgin.....	20,371	1,187	4,590	26,148
Middlesex.....	68,303	5,479	10,847	84,629
Norfolk.....	12,261	778	4,779	17,818
Oxford.....	23,835	1,484	5,878	31,197
Total.....	124,770	8,928	26,094	159,792

*Estimated.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

Airport facilities in the Region are provided by one major airport at London and three smaller land bases at St. Thomas, Tillsonburg and Simcoe. The London airport, which features 6,000 feet of usable runway and a Canadian Customs Office, is operated by the Federal Department of Transport. From London, Air Canada operates five daily flights to Toronto, two to Cleveland, Ohio and one to Windsor. Of the remaining three land bases, those at St. Thomas (with 2,640 feet of runway) and Tillsonburg (with 2,625 feet) are operated by their respective municipalities. The base at Simcoe is privately operated. These bases have local significance. They handle private craft, crop spraying services and similar operations.

PIPELINES

Gas and oil transmission lines in the Region play an important role in the economy of natural resources in the Province. These pipelines not only collect, transmit and distribute the oil and gas that is produced within the Region—mainly along the shoreline of Lake Erie—but are an important segment of the vast system that connects the producing fields of southwestern Ontario to the major consumption centres in the area. Such a network offers a great service to the Region in the form of a dependable energy supply to the industry and the householder as well.

Ranging from 2"-diameter collector lines from the production fields of the Region to up to 34"-diameter transmission lines that carry bulk volume of natural gas from the Sarnia and Chatham districts, these lines are the most efficient and safest means of transporting the gas for long distances. Similarly, 8" to 20"-diameter oil transmission lines carry considerable quantities of oil from Sarnia eastwards across the counties of Middlesex and Oxford.

Communications

A characteristic of a modern, progressive community is a highly developed system of communications that incorporates all major media of dissemination and reception of information at a high level of efficiency and integration. Such media—radio and television, telephone, telegraph, teletype, press and postal service—are very well represented in the Lake Erie Region. In fact, as in most other North American communities, they have become indispensable to the conduct of business and the affairs of everyday living. The value of communications can never be overestimated if the Region wishes to keep pace with the growing economy of Ontario as a whole.

TELEPHONES

As a reflection of general economic expansion and increased affluence in the area, the number of telephones has grown rapidly since the war. By the end of 1964, the exchanges in the Lake Erie Region were serving an estimated 170,000 telephones as compared to 100,000 ten years earlier. The London exchange serves more than one-half of all telephones in the Region.

The telephone service in the area is dominated by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada which by December 31, 1964 operated 37 exchanges, serving more than 155,000 telephones throughout the four counties. Of these exchanges, 34 are dial operated, of which five were converted from manual operation during 1964. Seven independent telephone systems serve about 12,000 telephones that are located mainly in smaller rural communities. Recent years have witnessed the demise of many small companies in Ontario, either through consolidation or by being purchased by the Bell System. However, to keep up with the times, one of the largest independent telephone companies in Ontario, The Aylmer and Malahide Telephone Company, went through a major modernization program in the fall of 1965. The Aylmer-based company, serving about 5,000 customers within a 144-mile radius in Elgin County, spent more than \$1.2 million over a two-year period to convert to dial exchange system.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

The Region is served by one television and seven radio stations, all of which are privately operated. The major broadcasting centre is London, by virtue of its being the Region's most populous area. Here, the only television station, the two most powerful AM radio stations and the only FM radio station are located. These media provide extensive coverage of the London urban area as well as the smaller communities surrounding it. The Region's other four radio broadcasting centres are St. Thomas, Simcoe, Tillsonburg and Woodstock.

It is estimated that virtually every dwelling has at least one radio. About 90 per cent of houses have one or more television sets—slightly higher than the provincial ratio.

PRESS

There are four daily newspapers published in the Lake Erie Region: The *London Free Press*, The *St. Thomas Times-Journal*, The *Simcoe Reformer* and The *Woodstock-Ingersoll Sentinel Review*, issued in Woodstock. The *Free Press*, with morning and

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS WITH TELEVISION RECEIVERS,
URBAN CENTRES, LAKE ERIE REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

	Total Occupied Dwellings	Occupied Dwellings with Television Receivers	
		No.	% of Total Dwellings
Ingersoll (Town).....	2,064	1,938	93.9
London (Census Metropolitan Area).....	50,494	46,849	92.8
London (City).....	47,428	44,012	92.8
St. Thomas (City).....	6,823	6,356	93.2
Simcoe (Town).....	2,713	2,394	88.2
Strathroy (Town).....	1,502	1,260	83.9
Tillsonburg (Town).....	2,052	1,868	91.0
Woodstock (City).....	6,051	5,479	90.5

evening editions, enjoys the widest circulation, with significant sales outside the Region. One bi-weekly and thirteen weekly papers are published by smaller communities throughout the Region. One monthly Dutch-language paper and one bi-monthly French-language paper are published in London.

Numerous publications of a specialized or technical nature are also brought out in the Region. The most notable contributor in this field is the University of Western Ontario in London. The university issues the *Medical Journal* and *The Business Quarterly* in addition to its twice-weekly student paper, *The Gazette*. From Delhi, three agricultural journals are issued, two of which deal exclusively with tobacco. The Anglican monthly *Huron Church News* is published in London. *The Municipal World*, published monthly in St. Thomas, deals mainly with municipal and regional news throughout Ontario.

Construction, Housing and Household Facilities

Perhaps the most significant indicators of rising standards of living in a community are a high level of construction activity and general improvement in household facilities. Because it represents long-term investment, construction mirrors confidence in the economic potential of the community more sensitively than most other forms of expenditure, while improvements in living conditions are the results of general affluence on the part of the ordinary consumer.

BUILDING PERMITS

Since the early fifties, there has been a general upward trend in construction activity in the Lake Erie Region. The aggregate value of building permits issued for all categories of construction in 1964 was approximately four times the 1951 level. However, because the nature of the construction industry tends to exhibit severe cyclical fluctuations from year to year, especially when dealing with the component categories of the industry, three-year moving averages¹ covering the 1951-1964 period will give a more realistic picture of the general trend.

TREND IN VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR ALL CATEGORIES, THREE-YEAR MOVING AVERAGE METHOD, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1951 TO 1964

Year	Value of Building Permits Issued	Three-Year Moving Average Trend
	(\$000's)	
1951	21,667	
1952	23,306	21,816
1953	20,474	23,286
1954	26,077	25,468
1955	29,852	29,425
1956	32,345	31,008
1957	30,828	38,373
1958	51,945	44,990
1959	52,196	48,190
1960	40,429	48,466
1961	52,773	55,020
1962	71,859	63,956
1963	67,235	72,423
1964	78,176	

Although there were declines in the industry as a whole in 1953, 1957, 1960 and 1963, these recessions were completely smoothed out when viewed in terms of the longer three-year cycles. On this basis, growth in the industry has been continuous.

¹ A three-year moving average is a series of successive averages computed from a series of years by dropping the first year in each three-year group averaged and including the next year in the series. Thus, in the period under consideration (1951 to 1964), three-year moving averages will refer successively to the average of the three-year periods 1951-3, 1952-4, 1953-5 . . . 1962-4. For example, 1952 will mean the average of the three years from 1951 to 1953.

Because construction activity in the Lake Erie Region has been observed to follow a cycle of roughly three-years' duration, a three-year moving average has been selected. This method will describe the *trend* by smoothing out the fluctuations in the annual data. However, because averaging every year must include the two adjacent years, such an analysis will exclude the first and last years in the series.

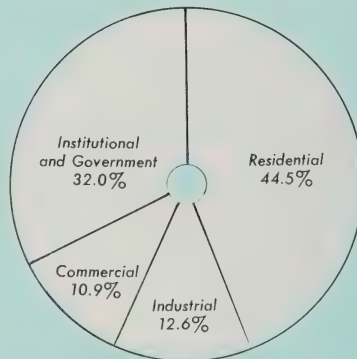
The net percentage increase in the whole industry from 1952 to 1963 was 232 per cent. Likewise, in terms of the longer cycle, component categories suffered less cyclical fluctuations and showed a general, although not steady, advancement. Residential construction on the one hand exhibited the most steady rise, if not the most spectacular, over the whole period. Between 1952 and 1963, activity in this category rose 185 per cent. Institutional and government construction, on the other hand, although showing more erratic cyclical swings than the other categories, experienced a healthy, steady growth after 1956. The percentage increase in this category from 1952 to 1963 (333 per cent) was higher than any other component group within the industry.

Industrial construction permits, although rising to an all-time peak of \$10 million in 1964, did not exhibit a general sustained growth during most of the fifties, although the trend improved in the sixties. Over the whole period under review, the value of industrial building permits increased from about \$3 million in 1952 to almost \$7 million in 1963—a net increase of 134 per cent.

The last category, commercial construction, manifested a healthy growth pattern over the whole period—barring the characteristic year-to-year fluctuations. The value of permits issued in this category increased 325 per cent between 1952 and 1963.

DISTRIBUTION OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY CLASSIFICATIONS, LAKE ERIE REGION 1964

Total Value of Permits Issued (\$000's)	78,176
Residential	34,765
Industrial	9,832
Commercial	8,537
Institutional and Government	25,042



Throughout the period, the value of building permits for residential construction maintained its leading and steady position within the industry as a whole—between two-fifths and three-fifths of the value of all construction.

The Region is currently experiencing a major boom in all categories of construction. One of the most spectacular is the recently announced expansion plan by The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited. A new passenger-car assembly plant that

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will cost about \$65 million will be erected on some 712 acres of farm land at Talbotville Royal. This will supplement the Company's existing facilities at Oakville. The chosen site takes advantage of the excellent rail connections at near-by St. Thomas.

Another significant construction activity is being undertaken by the Public Utilities Commission of the City of London. Two concurrent five-year programs (1965 to 1969 inclusive) will cost more than \$22 million. Construction in the City's electrical distribution system, which will amount to some \$15 million by 1969, will include transformer stations, overhead and underground lines, subdivision development and street lights. The waterworks system, also operated by the London Public Utilities Commission, will be the target of a \$7.7 million construction program over the five-year period. This amount will include an approximate \$4.5 million outlay for trunk mains and other facilities in readiness for the building of the Lake Huron-to-London water supply pipeline. Constructed primarily for London use by the Ontario Water Resources Commission, this scheme will cost approximately \$16 million. The Commission recently announced that it will also build an \$11 million pipeline from Lake Erie to the St. Thomas area. With a capacity of ten million gallons per day, this scheme is designed to meet anticipated increases in industrial and domestic demands for water.

A major expansion under way at the University of Western Ontario, London, accounts for a substantial share of construction in the institutional category. The multi-million dollar program includes the \$5 million Medical Sciences Building which opened its doors in the fall of 1965. Other major units currently being constructed are a third Arts College, Talbot College, an Alumni Hall, which will house a 2,250 seat symphony hall, a new 450-bed women's residence, in addition to numerous other units, as well as renovations and additions to older buildings.

Among the other current projects, the Union Gas Co. is building an \$8 million pipeline that will extend for 56 miles from Dawn Township to London. In addition to a new \$1 million hospital, St. Thomas is the site of a new major plant and office building, and Ingersoll of a \$2 million industrial plant. The Department of Transport is spending about \$1 million in improvements and additions to the London Airport.

DWELLINGS

As a proportion of the aggregate number of occupied dwellings, there are relatively more single detached units in the Lake Erie Region than in Ontario as a whole. The latest Census figures reveal that out of a total of 112,089 occupied dwellings in the Region, slightly over 75 per cent are single detached, as compared to a proportion of less than 70 per cent for the Province. In Middlesex County, which has a predominantly urban population, 24 per cent of all residences are apartments and flats, while five per cent are single attached. In the mainly rural county of Norfolk, only 11 per cent of all dwellings are apartments and flats, while 85 per cent are fully detached homes. More than seven out of every ten domiciles in the Region are owner-occupied. About three-quarters of all dwellings in the Region have been reported to be in good condition. Only five per cent are in need of major repair.

**DWELLING UNITS STARTED AND COMPLETED IN SELECTED
CENTRES OF 5,000 POPULATION AND OVER,
LAKE ERIE REGION, 1951, 1963 AND 1964**

	Started			Completed		
	1951	1963	1964	1951	1963	1964
London						
Metropolitan.....	1,003 ¹	2,129	2,668	1,261 ¹	1,451	2,368
City.....	—	2,029	2,578	—	1,378	2,272
Ingersoll.....	25	31	32	29	10	30
St. Thomas.....	118	86	109	16	80	113
Simcoe.....	51	91	55	64	92	33
Tillsonburg.....	38 ²	30	19	33 ²	35	24
Woodstock.....	104	150	316	106	167	193

¹ Including city and "other parts".

² 1952 figures.

HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES

Reflecting the rising standard of living the Lake Erie Region has enjoyed in recent years, the number of dwelling units provided with certain household utilities and living conveniences has been on the rise since 1951. Houses that reported hot and cold running water facilities have increased from some two-thirds (in 1951) to nine-tenths (in 1961) of all units in the Region. Meanwhile, the number of residences without running water has shrunk from 17 per cent to five per cent. Most homes (87 per cent) enjoy exclusive use of bath facilities, while only five per cent have no bath or shower facilities—a considerable improvement over 1951 when 28 per cent were without bath or shower facilities. Almost all occupied dwellings in the Region report mechanical refrigerators, 17 per cent have home freezers (24 per cent in Norfolk County), nine-tenths have television sets and four-fifths passenger cars. More than one-tenth of all households own two or more automobiles.

Coal and wood are being rapidly replaced by oil and gas as the principal heating fuels. The number of dwellings using coal or wood as a heating fuel had decreased from 58,000 (66 per cent) in 1951 to some 19,000 (17 per cent) ten years later. At the same time, the number of oil and gas users had increased. Whereas only 23 per cent of dwellings used oil in 1951, this proportion had more than doubled by 1961. Similarly, gas users had increased from 11 to 35 per cent of all residential units in the Region.

RENTS

The 1961 Census shows that average monthly rents for tenant-occupied non-farm dwellings in the Region's four counties range from \$44 (Norfolk) to \$74 (Middlesex). Rents in cities are slightly above the county averages. Middlesex County—mainly the City of London—has most of the dwellings that rent for \$100 or more a month.

Trade

The diverse manufactured goods and agricultural products of the Lake Erie Region find ample market opportunities in Canada and abroad. Notable among these items are those produced by certain industries that are entirely geared to manufacturers of end-products in various parts of Canada, particularly Ontario.

Two prominent examples of such economic interdependence are the motor vehicle parts and accessories and the tobacco growing industries. The former activity, found mainly in and around St. Thomas, ships parts and components, valued at more than \$20 million in 1962, to the automobile industry's operations, mainly in Ontario. Tobacco grown in the Region is shipped to cigarette manufacturers in Ontario, Quebec and other parts of the world. Canadian annual tobacco exports abroad during the past few years have fluctuated around the \$30 million mark. Led by the United Kingdom, more than twenty countries import Canadian flue-cured tobacco. Ontario claims about 95 per cent of Canada's flue-cured tobacco acreage. About two-thirds are grown in the two counties of Norfolk and Elgin, with substantial quantities also grown in Oxford and Middlesex. Tobacco is Ontario's major cash crop.

With respect to the manufacturing industries, the John Labatt Brewery is among the leading exporters in the Region. The London plant sells bottled beer to all Ontario, the United States and elsewhere, while its subsidiary plants in other provinces cater to the rest of the country. General Motors Diesel Limited, from its London plant, ships diesel-electric and diesel-hydraulic locomotives, railway coaches and cars, and diesel-electric generator sets, among other things, for the Canadian and international markets. This plant recently received multi-million dollar orders to supply Canada's two major railway systems with 3,000 horsepower diesel locomotives to haul high-speed freight trains. These units will be the most powerful in Canada. Also from London, The Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, currently undergoing an expansion program, supplies all Canada with abrasives, adhesives, insulations, magnetic tape and similar products; Kelvinator of Canada Limited makes refrigerators mainly for the Ontario and Quebec markets; the Northern Electric Company provides the Canadian telephone industry with telephone and associated apparatus. The Kellogg Company of Canada, Limited, sells Canadians from coast to coast various kinds of breakfast cereals.

The Region's major centre for the manufacture of automotive parts is St. Thomas. From this City, a wide range of products is sold to motor vehicle manufacturers in Ontario, in addition to a variety of other products that are marketed in Canada and abroad. The Division of the Timken Roller Bearing Company in St. Thomas, Canadian Timken, manufactures roller bearings and removable rock bits. Bearings for engines, automotive and agricultural equipment, electric motors, machine tools and compressors, and similar items are manufactured by Clevite Limited. The Weatherhead Company of Canada, Limited, fabricates automobile and aircraft fittings. Canadian Clark Limited produces tractor shovels, loggers and loaders that are sold in other provinces and exported abroad. Water, fuel, petroleum and fire pumps are also made in St. Thomas by Gorman-Rupp of Canada Limited. Therm-O-Disc (Canada) Limited markets its thermostats to the appliances industry in Ontario, Australia and England.

In Woodstock, the textile industry is well represented by four manufacturers that cater to different markets, mainly outside the Region. York Knitting Mills Limited is a major producer of men's, ladies' and children's knitted underwear and hosiery in Canada with sales from coast to coast. E. E. Paquette & Sons, Limited specializes in hosiery. For the automotive market, La France Textiles (Canada) Limited supplies motor vehicle manufacturers with upholstery, while Firestone Textiles Limited produces fabric, cotton, rayon and nylon for tires.

Also from Woodstock, specialized heavy-duty trucks and trailers are exported by Truck Engineering Limited to the United States, Europe, Africa, as well as all parts of Canada. A subsidiary in England handles the overseas sales of this firm.

Furthermore, the Region also exports agricultural tools to Cuba, automatic pressure and liquid level controls to New Zealand and other Commonwealth countries, machine screws to the United States, Britain and South Africa, hot-air apparatus to Germany, and dry milk to Venezuela.

Because the manufactured products of the Region are diversified, a very wide range of raw materials, semi-finished goods and industrial components are imported from various parts of Canada, U.S.A. and overseas. Labatt's obtains brewing ingredients from as far as British Columbia, California, Czechoslovakia, Germany and South Africa, and packaging material from Toronto and Montreal.

The refrigeration and air conditioning industry acquires steel from major centres like Hamilton and Sault Ste. Marie, and chemicals from Toronto and Sarnia. The York Knitting Mills at Woodstock imports cotton from the United States and Mexico and wool tops from the United Kingdom.

RETAIL TRADE

The post-war increase in incomes has been conducive to expanded consumer spending throughout the Region. Rising at an annual growth rate of $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent between 1951 and 1964, the aggregate labour income amounted to an estimated \$478 million in 1964 as compared to \$189 million at the beginning of the period. Taxation statistics, which indicate income from all sources, show that the combined incomes of all taxpayers in the Region amounted to \$540 million in 1963. This is a decided improvement over the 1953 total of \$274 million. Per capita income per taxpayer in 1963 was \$4,372, which represented an increase of 32 per cent in ten years.

Retail trade statistics, as shown in the 1961 Census, indicate that about 3,700 stores serve the consumers of the Region. Aggregate sales in 1961 approximated \$429 million, or seven per cent of the Provincial total. This represented \$1,058 of sales for every man, woman and child during that year as compared to \$995 for Ontario as a whole. Some 19,000 persons work in these retail stores, 83 per cent of whom are paid employees. Total payroll for this group in 1961 amounted to \$42 million.

Census figures indicate that in 1961 the automotive group was the leading category in retail sales in each of the four counties. With sales in 1961 amounting to \$162

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million, this group assumed a share equivalent to 38 per cent of the value of all retail sales in the Region. The food group ranked second with 1961 sales of \$96 million. All other groups combined constituted about 40 per cent of the Region's retail trade.

London is by far the largest retail centre in the Region. Metropolitan London's 1,446 stores generated 57 per cent of the Region's retail sales. The City is the commercial and business centre for many of the smaller towns and villages in its hinterland. It is worthwhile noting that Metropolitan London has higher sales per capita than any other metropolitan area in Canada—an estimated \$1,450 in 1963.* The second largest centre, St. Thomas, commands about seven per cent of the total regional retail trade. Other leading commercial centres in the Region include Woodstock and Simcoe.

To win a share of this rising income, major Canadian supermarket chains and department stores have established retail outlets in several localities in the Region. A substantial proportion of the retail trade is handled by these establishments. Loblaw Groceries Co. Limited operates seventeen stores, Dominion Stores Limited twelve, and Steinberg's Limited five. Because of its central location, London is the site of the recently finished \$1.5 million wholesale distribution centre built by the Foodway Division of M. Loeb Ltd. to serve about 80 Independent Grocers' Alliance (IGA) supermarkets in southwestern Ontario.

The two major department store chains in Ontario, The T. Eaton Co. Limited and The Robert Simpson Company Limited, operate several retail stores and catalogue sales offices in various locations in the Region. Also, variety store chains are operated by F. W. Woolworth Co. Limited and S. S. Kresge Company Limited.

*Survey of Markets and Business Year Book, 1964/65.

Tourist Trade

The Lake Erie Region possesses many sites of tourist attraction, and although the economic significance of its tourist trade lags behind that of such areas as the Niagara district, a considerable number of local residents derive from it some or all of their livelihood. Moreover, there is official, regional recognition of the potential value of extended tourist facilities, and appropriate administrative machinery has been set up to promote this sphere of activity.

The Region's Lakeshore bathing and vacation amenities constitute one of its most renowned tourist features. Port Dover ranks high on the list of Lake Erie's popular summer playgrounds, and is within easy driving range—over fine highways—of some very large centres, such as Hamilton, Toronto and Buffalo, New York, in addition to many smaller communities. Supplementing the accommodation provided by its hotels and motels, Port Dover has several tourist camps, as well as many acres of attractive property—overlooking Lake Erie from the bluffs—that make first-rate sites for summer cottages. Another characteristic of the town is the ample provision that it makes for the building, repairing and winter storage of pleasure boats.

West of Port Dover, other resort areas are interspersed along the shore of the Lake: Port Rowan, Long Point Provincial Park, Turkey Point and Port Stanley all present ideal vacation localities for visitors. Some twelve miles west of Port Rowan on the Lakeshore highway, is the fifty-acre Sand Hill Park Farm. Here, a miniature desert rises 400 feet from the beach below, giving an impression of pristine remoteness, seldom seen in this rapidly-developing Region. Near Port Rowan, which acts as a base for many sportsmen and vacationers in the district, are Long Point Bay and Long Point Provincial Park and Camp Site. This locale is numbered among the choicest fishing grounds in Canada. Large and small mouth black bass-fishing and ice-fishing are foremost among its enticements to the angler. In addition to bass, the Bay provides good fishing for perch, northern pike and walleyes. For the hunter, the marshes of Long Point Bay are celebrated as one of the most famous duck-shooting grounds in North America, since vast numbers of ducks rest there during their autumnal migration; pheasant and partridge are also hunted. During the season, boats and guides are made available to visiting fishermen and hunters, among whom there are many residents of the United States—to which the nearest point by highway is the Peace Bridge, less than 100 miles away.

West of the holiday resort of Turkey Point at St. Williams is the largest Government forest nursery in Ontario. Visitors are welcome and may avail themselves of the extensive picnicking area which is provided there for their use. Located approximately mid-way along Elgin's shoreline is the long-established fishing village of Port Stanley. Good fishing and bathing are afforded by the sand beach, which extends roughly two and one-half miles. Port Stanley also has a large dance pavilion.

Places and events to entertain the holiday-maker are found in the Region's inland areas as well as by its shores. Many beautiful parks, planned with great attention to detail, adorn the urban communities of the Lake Erie Region. Vacationers in Simcoe, for example, may derive pleasure and relaxation from the town's central parks system; this centres on Lake George and the River Lynn and has an abundance



Courtesy—Ontario Department of Tourism and Information.

Beach at Houghton, Norfolk County.

1953 was accompanied by the making of a city playground that to-day ranks as London's greatest outdoor recreational resource. This is Fanshawe Park on the City's north-east outskirts, and, among other attractions, its area of 600 acres of lake-water and 200 acres of well-tended parkland offers modern beach amenities, yachting, camping and riding stables. Another item of interest at Fanshawe is the construction of a model pioneer village. This is a long-term project of the Upper Thames Conservation Authority, and the village's structures such as a gun shop and log cabin, represent periods from London's past. Through these endeavours, London has directed a practical conservation project to a second use, and has further augmented its amusement facilities.

A few minutes' drive from downtown London is Springbank Park, whose 325 acres include among their attractions the well-known Storybook Gardens. The reproduction of storybook characters and settings is the dominant theme here, and this area of some five acres on the banks of the Thames is of particular interest to children.

of bird-life amid great scenic beauty. The aesthetic appeal of St. Thomas' parks attracts many visitors every year. Pinafore Park has been the City's main recreation ground for several decades, while its other famous playground is Waterworks Park—planned on a pattern of water gardens, rustic bridges and lagoons.

In London—known as "The Forest City", because of its profusion of tree-lined thoroughfares and delightful parkland areas—the completion of the Fanshawe Dam in



Courtesy—Ontario Department of Tourism and Information.

Duck-shooting, Long Point Bay.

Vacationers in the Lake Erie Region who wish to investigate aspects of its past or to explore the realm of its arts and crafts, will discover a variety of features to occupy their attention. Eldon House, a family residence for over a century and a quarter was given, along with its furnishings, to the City of London in May 1960, and now stands as a gracious historic site open to the public. The Victoria House Museum represents another link between London's present and the days of its first



Courtesy—Ontario Department of Tourism and Information.

Waterworks Park, St. Thomas.

settler, Peter McGregor, in the 1820's. This museum aims to preserve as much of the City's history as possible, and the number and scope of its exhibits are often enlarged by new acquisitions, frequently donated by local families, and ranging from fans to



Courtesy—Ontario Department of Tourism and Information.

Fanshawe Lake near London.



Courtesy—Ontario Department of Tourism and Information.

Entrance to Storybook Gardens, London.

muskets. In London, there is also a fine art gallery, which is one of the most frequented in Canada.

Reminders of the pioneers are in evidence throughout the Region. Old St. Paul's Church, the old City Hall and the Oxford County Museum vividly recall the early days of the City of Woodstock and its environs, well over a century ago. At Embro, west of Woodstock, highland games are staged every July. This event, which may well evoke images of early Scottish settlement of this locality in the 1820's, is always well-attended and attracts many holiday-makers. A structure of historical interest is the 160-year-old Backus Mill, one of Ontario's oldest water-operated flour mills, which stands in a thirty-acre public park north of Port Rowan. People with an appreciation of antique vehicles will doubtless find a visit to the Hurst Car Museum worth their while. This museum is located at Iona in west Elgin, and displays "horseless buggies" among other exhibits.

Situated south-west of the town of Aylmer is the celebrated Pinecroft Ceramic Art Studio. In an enchanting setting of thousands of pines on the shores of a small lake, exquisite hand-made pottery is fashioned in a cabin which serves both as work-

shop and show-room. Carvings in wood and other materials, water-colours and oil-painting, leather-tooling and linenware represent only some of the work displayed. Wherever possible, Canadian motifs are employed in these decorations, which reflect the efforts of more than a score of the Dominion's finest craftsmen in a permanent exhibition of Canadian arts and crafts.

In 1964, the number of tourist establishments in the Lake Erie Region exceeded 200; they were composed of nearly 4,000 rental units, capable of providing accommodation for some 10,500 people. Middlesex County accounted for almost one-half of this capacity, followed by Norfolk, with more than one-fifth. The widespread trend toward an increase in the aggregate of motel units relative to hotel rooms has been particularly apparent in the area throughout the last decade.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF TOURIST ESTABLISHMENTS AND ACCOMMODATION IN THE LAKE ERIE REGION, 1964

	Elgin	Middlesex	Norfolk	Oxford	Total Lake Erie Region
Number of Establishments:					
Tourist.....	30	41	59	23	153
Licensed.....	15	23	13	10	61
Total.....	45	64	72	33	214
Accommodation Capacity (Number of Persons):					
In Tourist Establishments.....	1,143	2,258	1,804	660	5,865
In Licensed Establishments.....	673	2,861	493	551	4,578
Total.....	1,816	5,119	2,297	1,211	10,443
Type of Accommodation:					
Motel Units, Number.....	154	909	194	237	1,494
Capacity (persons).....	466	2,481	556	614	4,117
Rooms, Number.....	403	1,132	216	231	1,982
Capacity (persons).....	802	2,565	485	519	4,371
Other Types, Number.....	151	25	285	38	499
Capacity (persons).....	548	73	1,256	78	1,955
Total Rental Units, Number.....	708	2,066	695	506	3,975
Capacity (persons).....	1,816	5,119	2,297	1,211	10,443

The Department of Travel and Publicity of the Ontario Government is instrumental in the development of tourism throughout the Region. Advice to present and potential motel and hotel operators and other entrepreneurs is given, and improvements in the standard of accommodation offered to vacationers are encouraged. Moreover, there is an awareness on the part of authorities in the area of the desirability of furthering tourist activity. The Central Erie Tourist Region Council, which was established for this purpose, originally embraced Elgin, Oxford and Norfolk, but was subsequently joined by Middlesex, so that now the entire Region is represented. The council's functions include the distribution of literature to advertise the area's attractions to the vacationer, sportsman, amateur historian and lover of arts and crafts, so that communities in Canada and the United States within a radius of several hundred

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miles may be fully informed. Moreover, several schemes are under consideration or have been approved to aid specific projects and functions in the Lake Erie Region. Thus improvements and additions to St. Thomas' Pinafore Park have been undertaken and assisted by the organization. It may confidently be expected that the constructive approach adopted by the Region towards fostering its tourist industry will result in new heights of prosperity for this sector of the economy in the future.

Counties and Municipalities

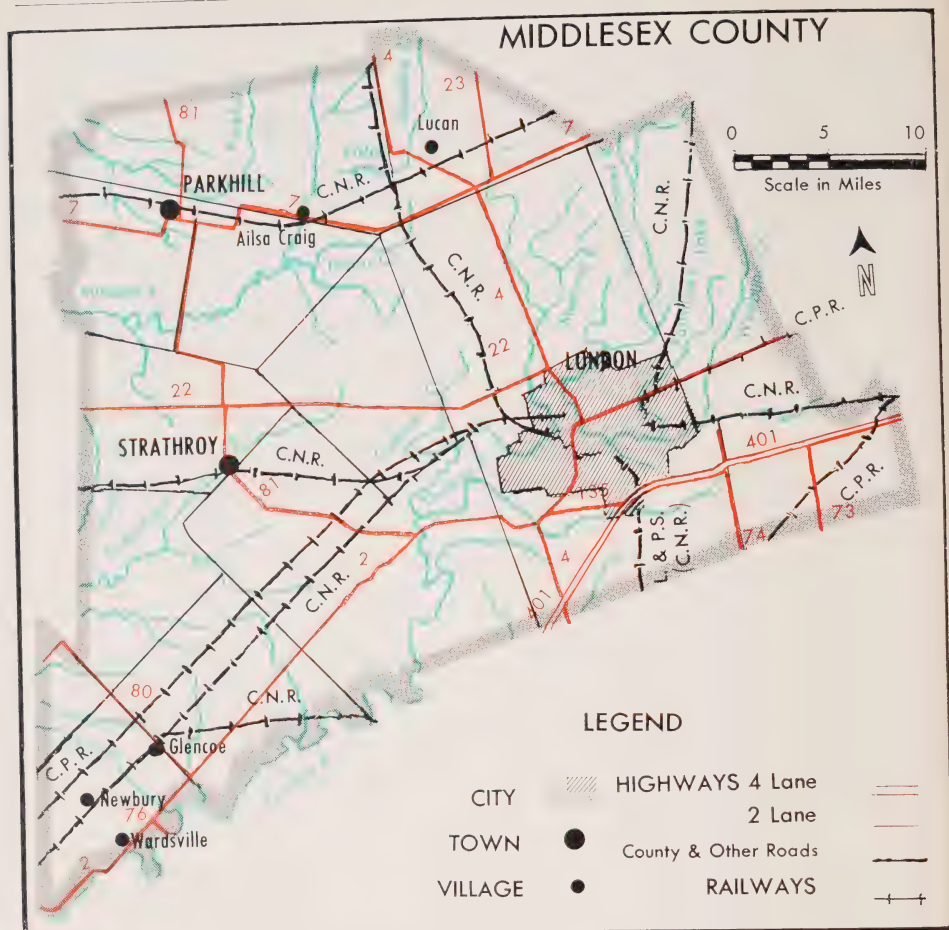
Early developments in the area now designated the Lake Erie Region, namely the counties of Middlesex, Elgin, Oxford and Norfolk, owe a considerable debt to such men as Governor John Graves Simcoe and Colonel Thomas Talbot. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, Simcoe chose the site of present-day London, at the confluence of the Thames and its tributary the North Thames River, as the location for the capital of Upper Canada. Although this plan was not fulfilled, his vision of the potential of the area has been more than realized. At about the same time in the Region's history, Talbot, at one time private secretary to Simcoe and also much impressed with the district, established the Talbot settlement in what is to-day the County of Elgin. Boosts to the Region's population were afforded by such factors as the arrival and settlement of many United Empire Loyalists after the Revolutionary War, and later, by influxes from Europe, particularly from the British Isles. The number of inhabitants continued to grow so that to-day, there are more than 440,000 people in the area—six and one-half per cent of the Provincial aggregate. Along with this development of cities and towns, there has occurred a concomitant expansion and diversification of manufacturing, agriculture and all the other facets of a modern economy.

MIDDLESEX

Middlesex is the largest of the Lake Erie Region's four counties from the point of view of both area and population—1,240 square miles and 226,900 people. Considerably more than four-fifths of its inhabitants live in urban communities: this represents the largest proportion of urban dwellers among the counties. Manufacturing employs roughly one-quarter of the labour force, while agriculture accounts for eight per cent. In 1962, the value of factory shipments and the value added by manufacture attained levels of \$364.6 million and \$185 million, respectively: these represented volumes three and one-half times as large as their counterparts at the end of World War II. There were 381 manufacturing establishments in Middlesex in 1962; about one-quarter of these were engaged in the production of food and beverage items, and one-eighth in turning out metal fabricating goods, the County's two most significant industrial groups in terms of value. Mineral products—with a 1963 value of \$7.0 million—are also found in Middlesex. Sand and gravel constitute by far the largest part of the value of the County's mineral reserves, while of remaining items, clay products are the most significant.

The County engages in a multitude of agricultural pursuits. Its soils, ranging from light sand to heavy clay, support a large variety of crops, including wheat, barley, oats, corn, soybeans, apples and other fruits. The raising of livestock is of great significance: pure-bred herds of such cattle as Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns, sheep and hog production, and the raising of poultry, particularly turkeys, are all important.

The multi-million dollar E. V. Buchanan Transformer Station, located south-east of London at Pond Mills, is a salient feature of the Middlesex scene. An important link in the main Ontario Hydro trunks, it serves an area bounded by such centres as London, Windsor and Sarnia. The Fanshawe Dam just north-east of London, con-



stitutes another well-known local landmark. Constructed by the Upper Thames River Conservation Authority, the Dam was completed in 1953 at a cost of \$5 million. The Conservation Authority has five major dam or reservoir projects under way or planned in the Upper Thames district, and upon their completion, the summer flow will be increased very substantially. Also, the new Parkhill Dam, the work of the Ausable River Conservation Authority, is scheduled for completion by 1967.

There were 61,284 occupied dwellings in Middlesex in 1961—39 per cent more than the corresponding aggregate recorded by the Census one decade before. Over ninety per cent of the County's homes are equipped with bath, telephone and television, while almost all have refrigerators. Some seventy per cent of all dwellings are owner-occupied.

The City of London (assessed population, 1964: 175,900) is the administrative centre of the County and the largest community in the entire Lake Erie Region. The population of this City—the eleventh largest in Canada—represents three-quarters of

that of the County of Middlesex. Served by the C.N.R. and C.P.R., for both of which it is a divisional point, and by the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway (Highway No. 401) and Highways No. 2, 4 and 22, London is strategically situated almost exactly half-way between the cities of Toronto and Detroit in one of Canada's richest agricultural districts. Its beautiful parklands, such as Victoria Park, and the abundant distribution of trees throughout its streets have earned for London the title of "The Forest City". It is the home of the University of Western Ontario, founded in 1878, and of a number of excellent hospitals—public, private and military.

For one week every September, London plays host to many Western Ontario residents at the Western Fair. Instituted in the year of Canada's Confederation and the oldest of Ontario's exhibitions, the Fair acts as a display booth for the products of the area. Agricultural and horticultural exhibits, livestock competitions and machinery displays and many other attractions are featured, all helping to promote the agricultural, industrial and commercial life of this part of the Province.

In 1961 (the latest year for which figures are available on the basis of municipalities), London's manufacturing plants shipped a total value in goods of \$275 million. Over three times the corresponding figure at the end of World War II, this amount also constitutes 84 per cent of all shipments by the County of Middlesex in that year. Moreover, it represents 44 per cent of the 1961 total for the entire Lake Erie Region, and reflects London's leading position among the area's manufacturing centres. The City's multifarious industrial activities, such as the diesel locomotive, automotive parts, electrical, refrigerator, adhesive and abrasive, printing and lithographing, box, chemical, brewing, cereal and the dairy industry and a host of others, have made a significant contribution to Canada's economy for many years.

One of London's largest firms is Northern Electric Company Limited which has almost 1,600 employees engaged in the production of such communications equipment as telephones and cable terminals. Another local manufacturing giant, with more than one thousand on its payroll, is Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing of Canada Limited. The exceedingly broad range of products turned out by this organization are sold from coast to coast. Tapes of many kinds, including those for computing machines and video tape for television, abrasives for the automobile and other industries, rubber-based adhesives, copying machines and paper, reflective materials such as reflective Scotch light, plastics, fluoro and other chemicals all figure in the wide compass of this plant's production. Among London's other large employers are General Steel Wares Limited and Kelvinator of Canada Limited which produce such items as ranges, refrigerators and air-conditioners, McCormick's Limited, manufacturers of biscuits, candy, cones and straws, Kellogg Co. of Canada Limited and John Labatt Limited. Each of these concerns has more than seven hundred workers in its employ.

Strathroy, situated on the Sydenham River, approximately 22 miles west of London, is a town of some 5,400 inhabitants. Served by Highway No. 81 and the C.N.R., Strathroy engages in a variety of manufacturing and processing activities, including food-canning, flour-milling, the making of home trailers and all types of fur-



Courtesy—Ontario Department of Tourism and Information.

University of Western Ontario, London.

niture—bedroom, dining-room and novelty. In 1961, the selling value of factory shipments of the town's 23 manufacturing establishments approached \$10.0 million; more than seven hundred workers were employed by this sector of Strathroy's economy.

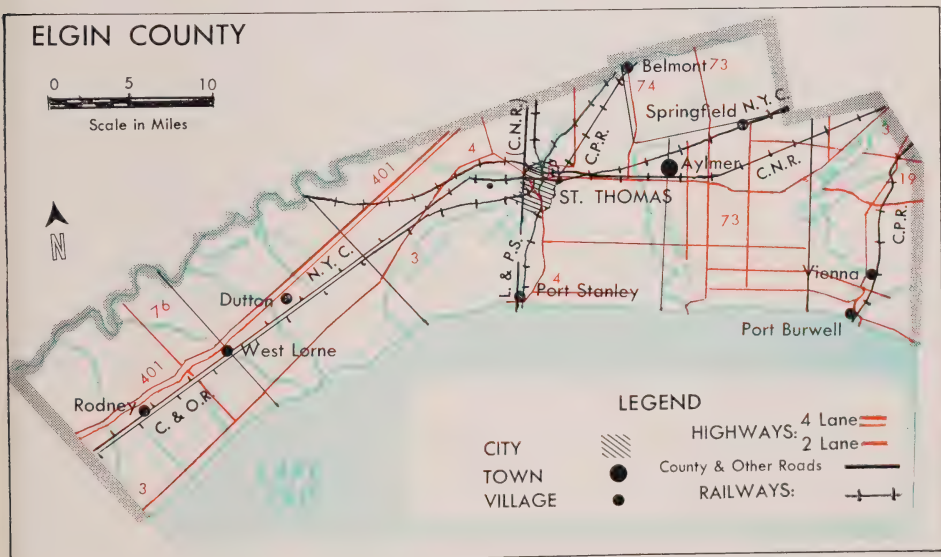
The town of *Parkhill*, in the north-western corner of Middlesex, at the junction of Highways No. 7 and 81, has a population of some 1,100. With railway facilities provided by the C.N.R., its processing work centres on dairy products, eggs, feeds and grains, and building materials including lumber and bricks.

Glencoe, a village of 1,200 people, is located in the south-west of Middlesex County, midway between London and Chatham. It is served by Highway No. 80, the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. Glencoe's two most significant manufacturing establishments turn out knitted goods and fuel lines and tubing.

ELGIN

South of Middlesex and with a considerable shoreline along Lake Erie is the *County of Elgin*. Its area of 720 square miles supports a population of some 59,700, rather more than one-half of whom are rural dwellers. Over one-quarter of the County's labour force earns its livelihood through agriculture and one-sixth is engaged in some form of manufacturing. In 1962, Elgin's manufacturing establishments numbered 114, and their value of factory shipments attained a level of \$90.6 million, more than five times larger than at the end of the Second World War. Mineral products in Elgin had a 1963 value of \$0.8 million, eighty per cent of this total being attributable to petroleum.

Elgin is a prosperous agricultural county. Its flue-cured tobacco crop ranks second throughout Canada, after that of Norfolk, while other outstanding local cash



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crops are soybeans and corn for husking. Livestock-raising, particularly of dairy and beef cattle, complements the well-balanced pattern of farming within the County. Fishing constitutes an important feature of the economy of several coastal communities, particularly Port Burwell and Port Stanley.

Of the County's 17,273 occupied dwelling units in 1961, more than three-quarters were owner-occupied. Refrigeration facilities were found in 16,841 of Elgin's homes, television sets in 15,430, bath facilities in 14,782, while cars were owned in 13,884, of which 1,800 units had two or more automobiles.

St. Thomas (22,500), the Region's second largest city, is located 16 miles south of London. At the heart of Elgin and also its county seat, St. Thomas is served by Highways No. 3 and 4, and lies only about seven miles south of the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway. The City is an interchange point between all the major railway systems operating in southern Ontario, which include both of Canada's transcontinental rail systems, as well as the New York Central System, the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

During the past two decades, the history of new industries locating in St. Thomas and the record of resident plants undergoing expansion have been decidedly impressive. Moreover, the announcement that Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited will set up a passenger-car assembly plant at Talbotville Royal just outside the City, makes a further and particularly significant addition to this record. The Ford establishment, which is to employ over 1,500 persons, will doubtless prove of great benefit to the economy of the St. Thomas-London district and to that of the Region as a whole. Many of St. Thomas' firms are subsidiaries of United States companies, particularly of Ohio organizations.

In the decade and a half that followed World War II, the selling value of the shipments of St. Thomas' manufacturing plants quadrupled, so that a value in excess of \$32 million was reached for 1961. This sum also represented more than two-fifths of the corresponding 1961 aggregate for the whole County of Elgin. Among the many manufactured products turned out by the plants of St. Thomas, those of firms associated with automobile parts are especially notable, and have made it known as a Canadian centre for such items. Some of the City's largest employers figure conspicuously in this industrial sub-group. Thus the Canadian Timken Division of the Timken Roller Bearing Company has nearly 600 workers and currently represents St. Thomas' second largest employer. Moreover, this organization is engaged in a \$1.7 million expansion program which, at its conclusion in the spring of 1966, is expected to represent an increase in bearing manufacturing capacity of some 30 per cent over the production-level of a year before. Clevite Limited also turns out automotive bearings. Essex Wire Corporation Limited, recently arrived from Windsor, and now the largest employer of manpower in St. Thomas, produces electrical wiring for the industry, while Weatherhead Co. of Canada Limited manufactures a wide variety of items including fittings and assemblies for the automotive and the aircraft industry. Well over two thousand workers—a substantial slice of the City's total labour force—are employed by these four plants. Responding to a continuing upward trend in the

sales of cars and trucks, these firms and others in this field have all either undergone considerable expansion recently or are seriously contemplating such action.

Canadian Clark Limited, making rubber-tired construction machinery such as bulldozers and fork-lift trucks, is an additional large local employer which also has undergone recent expansion. Another firm in the heavy equipment field is Galion Manufacturing of Canada Ltd., which settled in St. Thomas in 1963 and produces highway construction machinery. Further items of significance within St. Thomas' economic structure include railroad-car wheels and brake shoes produced by Canada Iron Foundries Limited, thermostats and hot-water heaters from Therm-O-Disc (Canada) Ltd., pumps of many types, including submersibles, made by Gorman-Rupp of Canada Limited, and a host of other commodities ranging from metal signs to milk products and cakes.

Aylmer, located 12 miles east of St. Thomas at the junction of Highways No. 3 and 73, has railway facilities provided by the C.N.R. and the New York Central System. The town has a population of 4,600.

The Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Exchange is represented at Aylmer, where some two hundred people are employed each season in connection with the auction of tobacco. Several hundred workers are employed—also seasonally—by the Imperial Leaf Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited in the processing and distribution of tobacco. The Carnation Co. Limited has a plant in the town producing condensed milk and making cans. Aylmer is also the home of one of the largest retail propane gas plants in Canada; the Central Pipe Line Company, Limited employs about one hundred workers in producing propane gas and also some ammonia. Crop-drying, as in the case of the tobacco of the surrounding countryside, and house-heating are the main uses of the propane gas.

Port Stanley is situated at the extremity of Highway No. 4 on the shore of Lake Erie some nine miles south of St. Thomas. A branch-line of the C.N.R. provides the centre with freight facilities and links it to both the C.N.R. and C.P.R. main lines at St. Thomas and London. The catching and packing of fish employ more people than any other occupation in this village of 1,400. Other enterprises include a coal company and a fuel oil and gasoline company, each of which employs about a dozen of the local labour force.

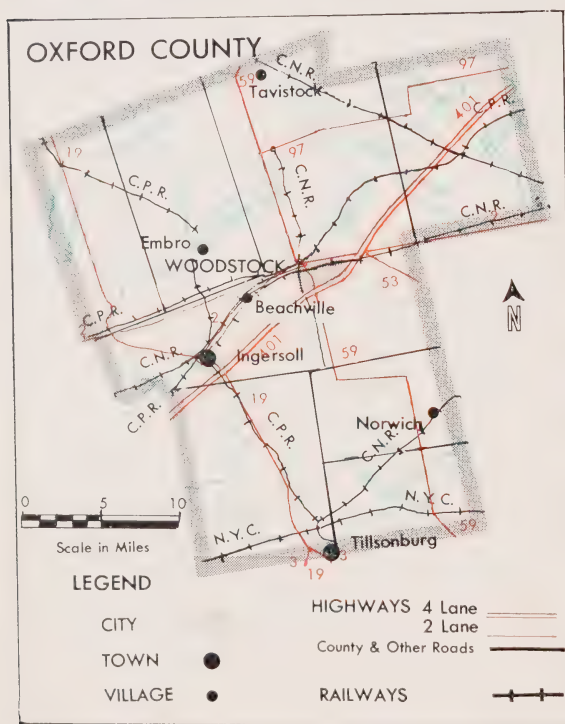
The village of *West Lorne* on Highway No. 76, a little to the south of the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway, has some 1,100 inhabitants. Railway freight facilities are provided by the New York Central System and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. The production of such wood items as flooring and hardwood supplies employs a large proportion of West Lorne's manufacturing workers, while a shoe-making plant absorbs most of the remainder. Five miles south-west of West Lorne and connected to it and to Highway No. 3 by a county road, lies the village of *Rodney*. With a population of approximately one thousand, Rodney's main manufacturing activity revolves around wood products, notably baskets and lumber. Railway freight services are available.

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OXFORD

Occupying 765 square miles of the Lake Erie Region's area and situated east of Middlesex, *Oxford* has a population of 72,000, of whom more than one-half are urban dwellers. More than one-quarter of its labour force is employed in manufacturing and almost one-quarter looks to agriculture for its livelihood. Oxford is the second largest producer of manufactured goods in the Region; its 175 establishments shipped products valued at \$169.5 million in 1962, over three times as large as in 1946. The shipment value of the County's 10 firms turning out non-metallic mineral products, such as cement, exceeded \$14 million in 1961 (the latest year for which statistics are available on the basis of counties and industrial groups) and constituted one of the most important classifications of industrial products manufactured there. Food and beverage items recorded a selling value of shipments of some \$48 million for the same year. Oxford, with an aggregate value exceeding \$14.5 million, led the Region's four counties in terms of the value of mineral products in 1963. Structural materials such as cement and lime, with values of \$6.3 million and \$4.5 million respectively for 1963, and limestone made up a very large part of the total value.

In the sphere of agriculture, the raising of livestock is the most important activity. Oxford has the largest number of milk cattle—supporting a substantial local dairy industry—and swine in the Region. With regard to field crops, the County ranks first in the production of mixed grains and field roots; tobacco is also an important crop.



The 19,451 occupied dwellings in Oxford in 1961 represented a total 18 per cent higher than the 1951 figure. Three-quarters of the County's homes were owner-occupied in 1961. Almost all have refrigeration facilities and telephones, while 83 per cent have automobiles and 89 per cent television.

Woodstock (22,200) is the largest centre in Oxford and the third largest of the Lake Erie Region. Its total population has exhibited a steady upward trend in recent years; for example, between 1956 and 1964, there was an increment of some 25 per cent. The City is situated on the Thames River in the heart of Oxford and serves as its county seat.

Highways No. 2 and 59 intersect at right angles at Woodstock, while the trans-

Provincial Macdonald-Cartier Freeway skirts its fringes to the south and east. Both the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. furnish it with rail facilities. On the City's northern limits, the Gordon Pittock Conservation Dam represents another of the Upper Thames River Conservation Authority's schemes in the local-Provincial-Federal agreement¹ for a 10-year program of dam construction. On completion, this \$4.3 million project will provide over 13,000 acre-feet of water in a lake, which, at its maximum, will be four miles long and a mile wide.

In 1946, Woodstock's 63 manufacturing establishments employed approximately 3,300 persons in the production of shipments valued at \$20 million. Although the number of establishments had shrunk somewhat to 56 by 1961, the size of the City's manufacturing force had grown and exceeded 3,800, while the value of goods shipped in 1961 was well above \$76 million. This reflects almost a fourfold increase above the value recorded fifteen years earlier; it also represents about 56 per cent of the corresponding 1961 aggregate for Oxford as a whole. Moreover, in terms of the value of its manufacturing industry, Woodstock is second only to London throughout the entire Lake Erie Region.

Among the multiplicity of manufacturing endeavours pursued at Woodstock, several are outstanding. These include steel, metal fabrication and machine work, and also the production of textiles, plywood and other woodworking items. Although Woodstock—and the Lake Erie Region as a whole—is subject to a lack of skilled labour, there is a considerable pool of trained workers around the City, associated particularly with the metal and textile trades. Moreover, labour and management have generally enjoyed a history of cordial relations in the community for many years.

The largest single employer of labour in Woodstock is York Knitting Mills Limited, whose 850 workers are engaged in the manufacture of underwear, hosiery and lingerie of all types for men, women and children. Other large local organizations in the textile business include La France Textiles Canada Limited, turning out plushes, upholstery, furniture coverings and kindred items, and E. E. Paquette and Sons Limited, producing children's and women's anklets. Firestone Textiles Limited employs nearly two hundred people in the making of automobile tire fabrics and yarns.

Standard Tube and T. I. Limited ranks as the City's biggest employer among the metal industries. Well over six hundred persons are occupied here in the production of a variety of goods ranging from boiler tubes to school desks. Also assuming an important role as producer and employer in Woodstock's economy are such enterprises as Massey-Ferguson Limited and Truck Engineering Limited. The former organization, which manufactures farm tractors, wagons and other agricultural equipment, plans to begin moving its Woodstock operations to Des Moines in October, 1966. However, full production of implements will continue until that time, and the transfer's subsequent effect on labour may be offset partly by possible expansion of Massey-Ferguson's activities at Brantford, just east of the Lake Erie Region. Truck Engineering Limited supplies items associated with trucking, heavy-duty trailers with a capacity up to 160 tons figuring as a specialty; tankers for hauling liquid and dry bulk, machinery-carrying trailers, truck and trailer bodies and parts all lie within the framework of the firm's output.

¹ Signed in 1961.



Courtesy—Ontario Department of Tourism and Information.

City Hall, Woodstock.

In the sphere of woodworking, Weldwood of Canada Limited is prominent in the City, with some 430 employees making veneer and plywood panels. Also located at Woodstock is a plant specializing in automatic and manual controls for the gas and oil industry, namely Fisher-Governor Company of Canada Limited. This firm supplies almost one-half of the entire Canadian market for control devices, the natural gas industry being its largest single customer.

Ingersoll is a separated town of some 7,000 inhabitants on the Thames River, nine miles south-west of Woodstock and twenty miles east of London. It is served by both the C.N.R. and C.P.R. and by Highways No. 2 and 19 and is by-passed by the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway to the south.

In 1961, when it had 23 manufacturing establishments, the town's selling value of factory shipments approached \$24 million. Established nearly eighty years ago and one of the very first industries there, Morrow Screw and Nut Company Limited draws more heavily on Ingersoll's labour force than any other local enterprise. It employs approximately 380 in the manufacture of cap screws, nuts and special machine-parts, and reckons General Motors of Canada Limited as its chief customer. The next largest organization, Ingersoll Machine and Tool Co. Limited, has roughly 260 workers

producing steering gears, various machine-parts and specialties, such as exercise-bicycles.

Ingersoll is also the home of the initial Canadian operation of The Borden Co. Limited, which turns out evaporated, condensed and malted milk, and of a plant of Canadian Industries Limited, which supplies fertilizers and feeds. Both enterprises provide employment for well over one hundred persons, as does the Ingersoll Cheese Co. Ltd., which makes margarine and cream cheese. The Company's volume of margarine production makes it one of the largest single producers of that commodity in Canada.

The town of *Tillsonburg* is situated in the southernmost part of Oxford, about 25 miles south of Woodstock. It has approximately 6,800 residents, and is served by both the trans-Dominion railways. Additional rail facilities are provided by the New York Central and Norfolk and Western systems. Highways No. 3 and 19 pass through the town, the latter highway running north-south.

The aggregate value of the goods shipped by Tillsonburg's 25 manufacturing establishments exceeded \$17 million in 1961. Among the many items that went to make up this sum, tobacco products played an important role. The head office of the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board and a tobacco exchange are located in the town; several hundred workers are employed each season by this organization and also by the Canadian Leaf Tobacco Co. Limited to handle their tobacco, although only a comparative few are engaged on an all-year basis. Livingston Wood Manufacturing Limited, with over three hundred workers, provides the largest year-round demand for labour in the town. A powdered milk plant, two machine repair shops, a firm making metal furniture and a foundry constitute other salient features of the town's economic structure.

The village of *Norwich* in the south-east of Oxford has a population of some 1,600. Located 15 miles south-east of Woodstock on Highway No. 59 and served by the C.N.R., Norwich acts as a service centre for a prosperous dairy and mixed farming district. Many of its most important economic activities are connected with farming. These include the manufacture of feeds and fertilizer. Brooms, mops and clay tiles are also features of the local economy.

Straddling the Oxford-Perth county boundary in the extreme north of the Region is the village of *Tavistock* with a population of roughly 1,200. (The 1961 Census regarded Tavistock's population as belonging approximately half to Oxford and half to Perth.) Tavistock is located on Highway No. 59 some 14 miles north of Woodstock. Passenger and freight service are provided by the C.N.R. Flour-milling, turnip processing and a plant making woollen socks and yarns form the main local economic enterprises.

NORFOLK

Situated in the south-eastern part of the Region and fronting on Lake Erie is the County of *Norfolk*. Some 51,000 people, two-thirds of whom are rural dwellers, live

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within its 634 square miles. Of its labour force, more than two-fifths are engaged in agricultural work, while 15 per cent of its workers are active in manufacturing. In 1946, Norfolk's 74 manufacturing establishments shipped goods valued at some \$33 million; in 1962, its 84 firms shipped a corresponding value of \$88.4 million, two and one-half times as great as in 1946. The value of the County's mineral products stood at almost \$1.0 million for 1963: over one-half of this value was made up by natural gas and most of the remainder by sand and gravel.

The predominantly sand and sandy loam soils of Norfolk make it one of the wealthiest agricultural areas in Canada. A substantial share of the Lake Erie Region's farm income from cash crops is generated within this County, largely as a result of flue-cured tobacco cultivation and the growing of other crops including apples, tomatoes and sweet corn. The north and east parts of Norfolk are notable for their dairy farming. The fishing industry is very significant in certain lake-shore towns and villages, especially Port Dover and Port Rowan.

The County had 14,081 occupied dwellings in 1961, of which some 72 per cent were owner-occupied; approximately 85 per cent of the total were single detached units. Over 96 per cent of Norfolk's homes have refrigerators, 88 per cent have television and 83 per cent have automobiles.



Simcoe (9,900) is the largest town in Norfolk and also its county seat. Named after Governor John Simcoe, the centre is located inland, nine miles north-west of Port Dover, its nearest neighbour on Lake Erie. It is served by the intersecting Highways No. 3 and 24—which run west-east and north-south respectively, and by the C.N.R., the Lake Erie and Northern and the Norfolk and Western railways.

The aggregate value of the factory shipments of Simcoe's many and varied manufactured goods exceeded \$46 million in 1961. This was more than two and one-half times as large as at the end of the Second World War, and represents some 57 per cent of the corresponding 1961 total for all of Norfolk. Although its population of 9,900 makes it the fourth largest centre in size in the Region, Simcoe ranks third with regard to the value of goods shipped by its manufacturing establishments.

Prominent among the industrial enterprises found in Simcoe is Canada Wire and Cable Co. Limited—Canada's biggest producer of magnet wire, which is used by the automotive industry and other customers such as makers of washing machines and transformers. Another firm which supplies the car and truck industry is Morse Chain of Canada Ltd. where various types of automotive chains are turned out; power-chain for the timber business among other manufacturing processes, is also a part of this organization's output. One of Simcoe's more recent arrivals, Canadian Couplings and Fittings Limited, has undertaken two separate plant expansions since its establishment there a decade ago: to-day, about 70 people find employment with this company. A further salient feature of the local industrial scene is American Can Company of Canada Limited, at which several hundred workers are employed in making metal containers, particularly food containers. The processing of tobacco and of food products constitute additional facets of the town's economy. These functions are performed, respectively, by Simcoe Leaf Tobacco Company Limited and by Canadian Cannery Limited and other enterprises including an ice cream and a preserves plant.

The town of *Delhi*, with a total population of more than 3,600, lies roughly midway between Tillsonburg to the west and Simcoe to the east, from each of which it is separated by about a dozen miles. The shortest Detroit-Windsor to Buffalo route, Highway No. 3, passes through the community, while Highway No. 59, which traverses the Lake Erie Region from the Oxford-Perth border to the Lake, connects Delhi with Woodstock and other points in Oxford and Norfolk. The C.N.R. and the Norfolk and Western railways provide rail services.

A centre of the tobacco industry, Delhi provides seasonal employment for several hundred persons. Imperial Leaf Tobacco Company of Canada Limited is represented there; also, the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board has a tobacco exchange in the town, the auction sales occurring in winter. Beyond the orbit of the tobacco business, Delhi Foundry and Farm Machinery Co. Ltd., Delhi Metal Products Ltd. and Delhi Industries, each with some forty employees, are the three largest local enterprises. The last two mentioned produce television antennas and air-conditioning equipment, respectively.

Fronting Lake Erie in the south-eastern part of Norfolk is *Port Dover*, a town of almost 3,200 people. The centre stands at the southern termination and meeting-place of Highways No. 6 and 24, while freight service is provided by the Canadian National Railway.

Although the community owed its original impetus to the erection of grist and saw mills near the mouth of the River Lynn, and later to shipbuilding and shipping—as an outlet for grain and other goods—the town to-day depends on a variety of activities for its livelihood. Among these is the canning of vegetables and fruit. Thus Culverhouse Canning Co. Limited uses some two hundred hands throughout the second half of the year in the packing of such crops as peas, potatoes, onions, corn and pears. Most of this volume is grown on nearby farms. Port Dover is also the home of Canada's second largest plant nursery; Thomas A. Ivey and Sons, Limited finds year-round employment for well over one hundred employees in the cultivation of

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rose bushes, camellia trees, chrysanthemums, daffodils, carnations and many other species. Coal for the large Ivey organization—and for other industrial enterprises in the area—is brought over from Pennsylvania by the Company's own coal barge.

Port Dover is the main centre of the Region's fishing industry. Independent enterprises such as the North Shore Packing Company are located in the town, as well as the Ontario Fishermen's Co-operative. A large poultry-processing operation is carried on by Norfish Limited, which is one of Canada's most productive plants in this line of activity. This firm's labour force averages two hundred in the peak season before Christmas, and it is supported by sizable company trucking facilities and a cold storage capacity of some three million pounds. The manufacture of knitted goods and pleasure-boat building are also carried on in Port Dover. Associated with the tourist industry is the building of summer cottages, thereby reflecting the town's attractiveness as a summer resort. A recent local development has been the drilling for natural gas under Lake Erie.

Waterford is a town of about 2,400, located on Highway No. 24, nine miles north of Simcoe. The community's railway needs are accommodated by the Lake Erie and Northern, the New York Central and the Toronto Hamilton and Buffalo systems. Waterford's manufacturing activities include food-canning, the operation of a worsted spinning mill, and the making of furnaces, travel trailers and gunstocks.

The village of *Port Rowan* lies 24 miles south-west of Simcoe, near the southern extremity of Highway No. 59, to which it is connected by county road. Rail freight facilities are provided by the C.N.R. Situated at the base of Long Point Bay, this village of 800 residents is at the centre of one of the finest fishing and duck-hunting grounds in Canada, and the provision of tourist lodges, boats and guides for sportsmen and other visitors, represents one of its most significant economic assets.

Conclusion

This report identifies and analyses the most salient features of economic activity in the Lake Erie Region. It indicates that in recent decades, the area has revealed itself as one of growing opportunity with a vigorous and expanding economy. Over the years, sound and steady development in both primary and secondary industry has prevailed, while the local service industries have also exhibited considerable growth. The economic base has broadened and continues to do so, secondary industry becomes ever more diversified, and trade with areas beyond the Region's borders continues to evolve. Moreover, the increase in personal incomes, which the study points out, is reflected in higher living-standards.

The attraction of more new industry and the continued growth of resident manufacturing is encouraged by an efficient network of modern transportation facilities, linking the Region with large, expanding market areas nearby, and by the energetic nature of the indigenous labour force.

The Lake Erie Region has been endowed with a favourable climate—comparatively mild with abundant precipitation—and has an essentially good drainage system. The area's clay and sand soils have proved advantageous for dairying and livestock raising as well as for general farming. A rich agricultural economy grew up at an early stage in the Region's history and continued to develop, so that to-day, it is one of the most flourishing farm districts in the Province. The significance of tobacco among the cash crops is particularly outstanding. Agricultural progress in the area will doubtless be further stimulated and invigorated by such influences as the increasing domestic market, superior transportation facilities, the growing utilization of improved bulk storage, the continuing introduction of efficient farm machinery and the more intensive use of fertilizers and insecticides.

Many other illustrations of progress and advancement are also evident in the various sectors of the area's economic framework. During the past decade, construction work as measured by the value of building permits issued has tripled, while communication and transportation facilities have been considerably extended and augmented. Also, throughout the same ten years, the value of goods produced and shipped by the Lake Erie Region's manufacturing establishments has risen by more than 50 per cent.

The Government of Ontario, in co-operation with such regional bodies as the Lake Erie Regional Development Association and the local municipal authorities, will continue its work of assisting the Region's progress. Two bodies established by the Government to help in the promotion of Ontario's economic welfare are at the disposal of the Region. These are the Ontario Economic Council which was set up to investigate and suggest solutions to Provincial economic problems, and the Ontario Development Agency, established to foster the development of new industries and techniques, guaranteeing loans to enterprises which qualify.

Our report shows that the history of the Lake Erie Region has been one of growth and achievement, particularly during recent years, and anticipates that this pattern of development will continue in the future. The Region's population is growing and is

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expected to approach 540,000 by the mid-seventies, while the labour force will approximate 200,000 by that time. New heights of prosperity are foreseen for the area's future, fostered in no small measure by the skill and industry of its people. Moreover, potential new high levels of production and income, when realized, will help promote higher standards of living not only for the residents of the Lake Erie Region, but also for those of the Province and nation as a whole.

APPENDIX

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POPULATION OF THE LAKE ERIE REGION, COUNTIES,
CENSUS YEARS 1901 TO 1961

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1956	1961	% Increase 1961/01 1961/56	
Elgin	43,586	44,312	44,984	43,436	46,150	55,518 ¹	59,114	62,862	44.2	6.3
Middlesex	92,702	97,065	106,865	118,241	127,166	162,139 ¹	190,897	221,422	138.9	16.0
Norfolk	29,147	27,110	26,366	31,359	35,611	42,708	46,122	50,475	73.2	9.4
Oxford	48,404	47,371	46,762	47,825	50,974	58,818	65,228	70,499	45.6	8.1
Total, Lake Erie Region	213,839	215,858	224,977	240,861	259,901	319,183	361,361	405,258	89.5	12.1
Total, Ontario	2,182,947	2,527,292	2,933,662	3,431,683	3,787,655	4,597,542	5,404,933	6,236,092	185.7	15.4
Lake Erie as % of Ontario	9.8	8.5	7.7	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.5		

¹ Parts of Belmont police village within Dorchester North and Westminster townships, Middlesex County, annexed to Dorchester South, Elgin County, 1949. Elgin and Middlesex County boundary lines altered to agree with this change.

POPULATION OF THE LAKE ERIE REGION,
INCORPORATED CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES
CENSUS YEARS 1901¹ TO 1961,

									% Change	
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1956	1961	1961/ 1901 ¹	1961/ 1956
Elgin										
Aylmer . . .	2,204	2,102	2,194	2,283	2,478	3,483	4,201*	4,705*	113.5	12.0
Belmont . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	(²)	649	n.a.	n.a.
Dutton	863	836	813	776	787	794	784	815	-5.6	4.0
Port Burwell	—	—	—	—	—	674	722	777	15.3	7.6
Port Stanley	552	891	973	816	1,177	1,491	1,480	1,460*	164.5	-1.4
Rodney	—	676	756	736	702	885	1,026	1,041	54.0	1.5
St. Thomas..	11,485	14,054	16,026	15,430	17,132	18,173	19,129*	22,469*	95.6	17.5
Springfield .	501	454	460	378	451	524	482	539	7.6	11.8
Vienna	352	332	288	217	260	322	362	373	6.0	3.0
West Lorne .	—	740	755	840	728	1,031	1,088	1,070	44.6	-1.7
Middlesex										
Ailsa Craig .	744	568	532	489	474	515	533	554	-25.5	3.9
Glencoe . . .	1,034	841	862	788	836	979	1,044	1,156	11.8	10.7
London	37,976	46,300	60,959	71,148	78,134	95,343	101,693*	169,569*	346.5	66.7
Lucan	848	709	683	606	631	881	924	986	16.3	6.7
Newbury . . .	454	377	301	258	285	290	331	328	-27.8	-0.9
Parkhill . . .	1,430	1,289	1,152	1,030	947	991	1,043	1,169	-18.3	12.1
Strathroy . .	2,933	2,823	2,691	2,964	3,016	3,708	4,240	5,150	75.6	21.5
Wardsville . .	343	240	237	223	255	313	318	345	0.6	8.5
Norfolk										
Delhi	823	825	733	1,121	2,062	2,517	3,002*	3,427*	316.4	14.2
Port Dover . .	1,177	1,138	1,462	1,707	1,968	2,440	2,790*	3,064*	160.3	9.8
Port Rowan . .	657	721	672	689	661	793	766	787	19.8	2.7
Simcoe	2,627	3,227	3,953	5,226	6,037	7,269	8,078*	8,754*	233.2	8.4
Waterford . .	1,122	1,083	1,123	1,213	1,342	1,745	1,908	2,221*	98.0	16.4
Oxford										
Embrow	595	477	460	460	464	472	529	552	-7.2	4.3
Ingersoll . . .	4,573	4,763	5,150	5,233	5,782	6,524	6,811	6,874	50.3	0.9
Norwich	1,269	1,112	1,176	1,158	1,268	1,439	1,611	1,703	34.2	5.7
Tavistock ³ . .	—	981	1,011	1,029	1,066	1,094	1,155	1,232	25.6	6.7
Tillsonburg . .	2,241	2,758	2,974	3,385	4,002	5,330	6,216	6,600	194.5	6.2
Woodstock . .	8,833	9,320	9,935	11,146	12,461	15,544	18,347*	20,486	131.9	11.7

n.a. not available.

*Indicates a change in municipal boundaries since the preceding census. Population totals are based on areas as incorporated at each of these dates.

¹ Or the earliest year given.² Incorporated after June 1, 1956.³ Includes part of Tavistock located in Perth County.

Note: Population figures for any given year are based on the areas of the cities, towns and villages as incorporated at that date. In many cases, figures for earlier years would not correspond with the 1956 and 1961 areas due to later annexations. As only incorporated cities, towns and villages are covered by this table, some of the municipalities may have had, in the dates shown blank, a population which would be included with the data for the township containing the municipality.

POPULATION

POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	70+	Median Age
	No.												
Elgin.....	62,862 (100.0)	6,440 (10.2)	6,156 (9.8)	5,917 (9.4)	4,963 (7.9)	3,709 (5.9)	7,232 (11.5)	8,117 (12.9)	7,161 (11.4)	5,853 (9.3)	2,477 (3.9)	4,837 (7.7)	30.9 (7.7)
Middlesex.....	221,422 (100.0)	25,838 (11.7)	22,977 (10.4)	20,274 (9.2)	15,610 (7.0)	14,743 (6.7)	30,498 (13.8)	30,803 (13.9)	23,627 (10.7)	17,069 (7.7)	6,747 (3.0)	13,236 (6.0)	28.7 (6.0)
Norfolk.....	50,475 (100.0)	5,665 (11.2)	5,551 (11.0)	5,016 (9.9)	4,052 (8.0)	3,246 (6.4)	6,260 (12.4)	6,106 (12.1)	5,494 (10.9)	4,720 (9.4)	1,599 (3.2)	2,766 (5.5)	27.7 (5.5)
Oxford.....	70,499 (100.0)	7,930 (11.2)	7,564 (10.7)	6,935 (9.8)	5,195 (7.4)	4,076 (5.8)	8,685 (12.3)	8,926 (12.7)	7,919 (11.2)	6,182 (8.8)	2,481 (3.5)	4,606 (6.5)	29.1 (6.5)
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	405,258 (100.0)	45,873 (11.3)	42,248 (10.4)	38,142 (9.4)	29,820 (7.4)	25,774 (6.4)	52,675 (13.0)	53,952 (13.3)	44,201 (10.9)	33,824 (8.3)	13,304 (3.3)	25,445 (6.3)	28.9 (6.3)

POPULATION BY SEX,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, JUNE 1, 1951, 1956 AND 1961

	Total Population						Male						Female						Males to 100 Females					
	1951		1956		1961		1951		1956		1961		1951		1956		1961		1951		1956		1961	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Elgin.....	55,518		59,114		62,862		28,193	50.8	29,544	50.0	31,519	50.1	27,325	49.2	29,570	50.0	31,343	49.9	103	100	101		103	101
Middlesex.....	162,139		190,897		221,422		80,063	49.4	93,887	49.2	109,422	49.4	82,076	50.6	97,010	50.8	112,000	50.6	98	97	98		98	97
Norfolk.....	42,708		46,122		50,475		21,751	50.9	23,199	50.3	25,675	50.9	20,957	49.1	22,923	49.7	24,800	49.1	104	101	104		104	101
Oxford.....	58,818		65,228		70,499		29,514	50.2	32,870	50.4	35,465	50.3	29,304	49.8	32,358	49.6	35,034	49.7	101	102	101		101	102
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	319,183		361,361		405,258		159,521	50.0	179,500	49.7	202,081	49.9	159,662	50.0	181,861	50.3	203,177	50.1	100	99	99		100	99

POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

		Single						
				Under 15 Years	15 Years and Over	Married	Widowed	Divorced
	Total	Total	Total	15 Years				
Elgin	No. 62,862	29,242	18,513	10,729	29,558	3,803	259	
	% (100.0)	(46.5)	(29.5)	(17.1)	(47.0)	(6.0)	(0.4)	
Middlesex	No. 221,422	104,798	69,089	35,709	104,311	11,306	1,007	
	% (100.0)	(47.3)	(31.2)	(16.1)	(47.1)	(5.1)	(0.5)	
Norfolk	No. 50,475	23,651	16,232	7,419	24,274	2,407	143	
	% (100.0)	(46.9)	(32.2)	(14.7)	(48.1)	(4.8)	(0.3)	
Oxford	No. 70,499	33,627	22,429	11,198	32,965	3,726	181	
	% (100.0)	(47.7)	(31.8)	(15.9)	(46.8)	(5.3)	(0.3)	
Total, Lake Erie Region	No. 405,258	191,318	126,263	65,055	191,108	21,242	1,590	
	% (100.0)	(47.2)	(31.2)	(16.1)	(47.2)	(5.2)	(0.4)	

POPULATION BY OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

		Total	English Only	French Only	English and French	Neither English nor French
Elgin.....	No.	62,862	61,177	50	1,190	445
	%	(100.0)	(97.3)	(0.1)	(1.9)	(0.7)
Middlesex.....	No.	221,422	213,132	216	6,690	1,384
	%	(100.0)	(96.3)	(0.1)	(3.0)	(0.6)
Norfolk.....	No.	50,475	48,744	51	1,183	497
	%	(100.0)	(96.6)	(0.1)	(2.3)	(1.0)
Oxford.....	No.	70,499	68,918	86	1,098	397
	%	(100.0)	(97.8)	(0.1)	(1.6)	(0.6)
Total, Lake Erie Region...	No.	405,258	391,971	403	10,161	2,723
	%	(100.0)	(96.7)	(0.1)	(2.5)	(0.7)

DETAILED RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

	Total Population	Rural			Urban						
		Total	Farm ¹	Non-Farm	Total	100,000 and Over	30,000 to 99,999	10,000 to 29,999	5,000 to 9,999	2,500 to 4,999	1,000 to 2,499
Elgin.....	62,862	32,117	12,785	19,332	30,745	—	—	22,469	—	4,705	3,571
Middlesex.....	221,422	39,886	19,148	20,738	181,536	171,862	—	—	5,150	—	4,524
Norfolk.....	50,475	33,009	14,621	18,388	17,466	—	—	—	8,754	6,491	2,221
Oxford.....	70,499	34,274	16,514	17,760	36,225	—	—	20,486	13,474	—	2,265
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	405,258	139,286	63,068	76,218	265,972	171,862	—	42,955	27,378	11,196	12,581

¹Excludes persons living on farms in areas classified as urban.

Note: The 1961 definition of rural and urban was used. Cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over, whether incorporated or not, were classed as urban, as well as the urbanized fringes of (a) cities classed as metropolitan areas, (b) those classed as other major urban areas, and (c) certain smaller cities, if the city together with its urbanized fringe was 10,000 population or over. The remainder of the population was classed as rural. The main differences from the 1956 definition result from the exclusion of any non-urbanized fringes within metropolitan areas, and the inclusion of urbanized fringes adjoining those smaller cities covered in (c) above.

RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, CENSUS YEARS 1951 TO 1961

	1951			1956			1961			% Change 1961/1951	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Elgin.....	No. 55,518	31,340	24,178	59,114	31,089	28,025	62,862	32,117	30,745	2.5	27.2
	% (100.0)	(56.5)	(43.5)	(100.0)	(52.6)	(47.4)	(100.0)	(51.1)	(48.9)		
Middlesex.....	No. 162,139	29,454	132,685	190,897	30,117	160,780	221,422	30,465	190,957	3.4	43.9
	% (100.0)	(18.2)	(81.8)	(100.0)	(15.8)	(84.2)	(100.0)	(13.8)	(86.2)		
Norfolk.....	No. 42,708	28,737	13,971	46,122	30,344	15,778	50,475	33,009	17,466	14.9	25.0
	% (100.0)	(67.3)	(32.7)	(100.0)	(65.8)	(34.2)	(100.0)	(65.4)	(34.6)		
Oxford.....	No. 58,818	29,509	29,309	65,228	31,757	33,471	70,499	34,274	36,225	16.1	23.6
	% (100.0)	(50.2)	(49.8)	(100.0)	(48.7)	(51.3)	(100.0)	(48.6)	(51.4)		
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	No. 319,183	119,040	200,143	361,361	123,307	238,054	405,258	129,865	275,393	9.1	37.6
	% (100.0)	(37.3)	(62.7)	(100.0)	(34.1)	(65.9)	(100.0)	(32.0)	(68.0)		

Note: For comparison the 1956 Census definition of rural and urban was used: Urban defined as all incorporated and unincorporated cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over, as well as all fringe parts of metropolitan and other major urban areas; remainder of the population classified as rural.

POPULATION

POPULATION BY ETHNIC GR

	<u>Total</u>	<u>British Isles</u>			<u>Czech & Slovak</u>	<u>Finnish</u>
			<u>French</u>	<u>Austrian</u>		
				n.o.s.		
Elgin.....	62,862	43,932	1,853	208	256	44
Middlesex.....	221,422	160,381	6,703	806	764	155
Norfolk.....	50,475	27,992	1,283	307	466	22
Oxford.....	70,499	50,035	1,668	129	185	53
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	405,258	282,340	11,507	1,450	1,671	274
Total, Ontario	6,236,092	3,711,536	647,941	34,488	33,332	39,906

n.o.s. not otherwise specified.

	<u>Asiatic</u>		
	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Other</u>
Elgin.....	29	33	42
Middlesex	245	209	521
Norfolk.....	51	15	7
Oxford.....	72	2	19
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	397	259	589
Total Ontario.....	15,155	11,870	12,252

ITIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1961

Other European									
	Italian	Jewish	Nether- lands	Polish	Russian	Scandi- navian	Ukrainian	Other	Total
29	383	47	3,969	745	211	479	384	3,039	16,905
74	3,546	500	10,972	3,715	852	2,268	2,058	6,005	52,817
39	173	28	2,998	1,268	153	223	1,556	6,067	21,738
04	679	61	4,172	831	101	423	408	1,880	19,260
96	4,781	636	22,111	6,559	1,317	3,393	4,406	16,991	110,720
27	273,864	65,280	191,017	149,524	28,327	63,653	127,911	182,644	2,298,031

Other			
	Negro	Other & Not Stated	Total
04	39	1,688	1,921
05	290	4,964	7,249
38	18	366	672
98	66	947	1,111
75	413	7,965	10,953
74	11,062	128,112	187,248

IMMIGRANT POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION PERIOD,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

	Before 1921	1921- 1930	1931- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956- 1957	1958- 1959	1960- 1961 ¹	Total	Per Cent of Ontario Total
Elgin.....	2,591	2,013	550	118	1,895	2,596	976	502	440	11,681	0.9
Middlesex.....	9,400	5,885	1,258	649	6,485	10,572	5,760	3,100	1,781	44,890	3.3
Norfolk.....	1,642	3,270	956	105	1,649	2,159	956	504	386	11,627	0.8
Oxford.....	2,622	2,042	439	119	1,702	2,750	1,084	504	418	11,680	0.9
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	16,255	13,210	3,203	991	11,731	18,077	8,776	4,610	3,025	79,878	5.9

¹First five months 1961.

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1951 TO 1963**

		Births ¹		Marriages		Deaths	
		Rate Per 1,000		Rate Per 1,000		Rate Per 1,000	
		No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
Elgin.....	1951	1,205	21.7	465	8.4	604	10.9
	1956	1,249	21.1	421	7.1	590	10.0
	1959	1,347	21.3	426	6.7	618	9.8
	1960	1,371	21.7	465	7.4	621	9.8
	1961	1,351	21.5	486	7.7	652	10.4
	1962	1,275	20.3	462	7.4	650	10.4
	1963	1,286	21.0	468	7.7	694	11.4
Middlesex.....	1951	3,886	24.0	1,566	9.7	1,670	10.3
	1956	4,921	25.8	1,535	8.0	1,740	9.1
	1959	5,358	26.1	1,720	8.4	1,938	9.4
	1960	5,647	26.7	1,629	7.7	1,921	9.1
	1961	5,606	25.3	1,602	7.2	1,973	8.9
	1962	5,604	24.8	1,676	7.4	2,082	9.2
	1963	5,490	23.6	1,652	7.1	2,050	8.8
Norfolk.....	1951	1,024	24.0	416	9.7	371	8.7
	1956	1,136	24.6	364	7.9	451	9.8
	1959	1,205	24.3	357	7.2	492	9.9
	1960	1,155	23.0	321	6.4	463	9.2
	1961	1,134	22.5	393	7.8	459	9.1
	1962	1,155	22.8	394	7.8	487	9.6
	1963	1,111	21.7	357	7.0	466	9.1
Oxford.....	1951	1,328	22.6	522	8.9	612	10.4
	1956	1,657	25.4	531	8.1	617	9.5
	1959	1,698	23.9	482	6.8	658	9.3
	1960	1,660	23.0	446	6.2	732	10.1
	1961	1,672	23.7	507	7.2	656	9.3
	1962	1,704	23.7	514	7.1	674	9.4
	1963	1,658	23.1	495	6.9	724	10.1
Total, Lake Erie Region...	1951	7,443	23.3	2,969	9.3	3,257	10.2
	1956	8,963	24.8	2,851	7.9	3,398	9.4
	1959	9,608	24.7	2,985	7.7	3,706	9.5
	1960	9,833	24.8	2,861	7.2	3,737	9.4
	1961	9,763	24.1	2,988	7.4	3,740	9.2
	1962	9,738	23.7	3,046	7.4	3,893	9.5
	1963	9,545	22.9	2,972	7.1	3,934	9.4

¹Live births only.

Note: In 1951, births, marriages and deaths are by place of residence. In the subsequent years shown, births are by place of residence of mothers, marriages by place of occurrence and deaths by place of residence.

POPULATION

FAMILIES, TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

		Total	Rural			Urban
		Families	Total	Farm	Non-Farm	Total
Elgin.....	No.	14,921	7,108	3,081	4,027	7,813
	%	(100.0)	(47.6)	(20.6)	(27.0)	(52.4)
Middlesex.....	No.	53,448	9,366	4,562	4,804	44,082
	%	(100.0)	(17.5)	(8.5)	(9.0)	(82.5)
Norfolk.....	No.	12,502	8,003	3,512	4,491	4,499
	%	(100.0)	(64.0)	(28.1)	(35.9)	(36.0)
Oxford.....	No.	17,027	7,835	3,793	4,042	9,192
	%	(100.0)	(46.0)	(22.3)	(23.7)	(54.0)
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	No.	97,898	32,312	14,948	17,364	65,586
	%	(100.0)	(33.0)	(15.3)	(17.7)	(67.0)

FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF PERSONS,
COUNTIES AND SELECTED CENTRES, LAKE ERIE REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

	Total Families*	Families by Number of Persons							Number of Average Number Persons in Families per Family	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	
Elgin.....	No. 14,921 (100.0)	5,066 (34.0)	3,086 (20.7)	3,012 (20.2)	1,942 (13.0)	1,010 (6.8)	435 (2.9)	173 (1.2)	197 (1.3)	3.6
St. Thomas.....	No. 5,704 (100.0)	2,072 (36.3)	1,209 (21.2)	1,202 (21.1)	721 (12.6)	302 (5.3)	124 (2.2)	39 (0.7)	35 (0.6)	3.4
Middlesex.....	No. 53,448 (100.0)	17,335 (32.4)	11,698 (21.9)	11,621 (21.7)	6,859 (12.8)	3,346 (6.3)	1,430 (2.7)	608 (1.1)	551 (1.0)	3.6
London (city proper).....	No. 41,076 (100.0)	13,518 (32.9)	9,242 (22.5)	9,164 (22.3)	5,141 (12.5)	2,379 (5.8)	980 (2.4)	364 (0.9)	288 (0.7)	3.5
Norfolk.....	No. 12,502 (100.0)	4,074 (32.6)	2,621 (21.0)	2,592 (20.7)	1,590 (12.7)	809 (6.5)	428 (3.4)	188 (1.5)	200 (1.6)	3.6
Oxford.....	No. 17,027 (100.0)	5,528 (32.5)	3,483 (20.5)	3,477 (20.4)	2,301 (13.5)	1,216 (7.1)	546 (3.2)	249 (1.5)	227 (1.3)	3.6
Woodstock.....	No. 5,139 (100.0)	1,720 (33.5)	1,126 (21.9)	1,099 (21.4)	659 (12.8)	320 (6.2)	126 (2.5)	48 (0.9)	41 (0.8)	3.5
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	No. 97,898 (100.0)	32,003 (32.7)	20,888 (21.3)	20,702 (21.1)	12,692 (13.0)	6,381 (6.5)	2,839 (2.9)	1,218 (1.2)	1,175 (1.2)	3.6

*A family as defined in the Census, consists of a husband and wife (with or without children who have never married) or a parent, with one or more children never married, living together in the same dwelling. Adopted children and stepchildren have the same status as own children. A family, for census purposes, may comprise a man or woman living with a guardianship child or ward under 21 years of age. Once a son or daughter marries, he or she ceases to be considered a member of his or her parents' family, even though continuing to live under the same roof. A married daughter and son-in-law, for example form a separate family.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

POPULATION

WAGE-EARNER FAMILIES BY FAMILY EARNINGS DURING 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO JUNE 1, 1961,
COUNTIES AND SELECTED CENTRES, LAKE ERIE REGION

	Total		Earnings Group								Average Earnings ² \$
			Under \$2,000	\$2,000- 2,999	\$3,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 4,999	\$5,000- 5,999	\$6,000- 6,999	\$7,000- 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
Elgin	Wage-Earner Families ¹	No.									
Family earnings.....		8,595 (100.0)	849 (9.9)	1,098 (12.8)	1,714 (19.9)	1,633 (19.0)	1,134 (13.2)	758 (8.8)	939 (10.9)	201 (2.3)	4,495
St. Thomas											
Family earnings.....		4,147 (100.0)	247 (6.0)	364 (8.8)	748 (18.0)	798 (19.2)	644 (15.5)	488 (11.8)	620 (15.0)	130 (3.1)	5,025
Middlesex											
Family earnings.....		38,262 (100.0)	2,285 (6.0)	3,099 (8.1)	6,521 (17.0)	7,276 (19.0)	6,226 (16.3)	4,360 (11.4)	5,531 (14.5)	1,791 (4.7)	5,168
London (city proper)											
Family earnings.....		32,022 (100.0)	1,517 (4.7)	2,248 (7.0)	5,138 (16.0)	6,113 (19.1)	5,446 (17.0)	3,901 (12.2)	5,061 (15.8)	1,637 (5.1)	5,348
Norfolk											
Family earnings.....		6,342 (100.0)	1,094 (17.3)	1,154 (18.2)	1,403 (22.1)	995 (15.7)	680 (10.7)	358 (5.6)	408 (6.4)	101 (1.6)	3,801
Oxford											
Family earnings.....		10,067 (100.0)	871 (8.7)	1,212 (12.0)	2,218 (22.0)	2,004 (19.9)	1,412 (14.0)	899 (8.9)	873 (8.7)	226 (2.2)	4,445
Woodstock											
Family earnings.....		3,946 (100.0)	206 (5.2)	330 (8.4)	766 (19.4)	819 (20.8)	663 (16.8)	462 (11.7)	440 (11.2)	133 (3.4)	4,921
Total, Lake Erie Region											
Family earnings.....		65,266 (100.0)	5,099 (8.1)	6,563 (10.4)	11,856 (18.7)	11,908 (18.8)	9,452 (14.9)	6,375 (10.1)	7,751 (12.3)	2,319 (3.7)	4,825 ³

¹Includes wage-earner families in which the wage and salary earnings of the head or any family member were not stated.

²Average earnings are obtained by dividing the aggregate earnings for all wage-earner family members by the number of wage-earner heads with stated earnings.

³Estimated.

Note: Family earnings represent all wage and salary income reported by family members of wage-earner families, including the head's earnings. Families are not considered as having "stated earnings" where the wage-earner head or any wage-earner member did not state his or her earnings. Not included in wage and salary earnings is any income from other sources such as from a business operated by a family member.

**POPULATION PROJECTIONS, 1966 TO 1986, COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION,
BASED ON THE 1961 CENSUS POPULATION**

Assumption A: Net Migration to Ontario 10,000 per annum
Net Inter-County Migration 2,000 per annum

	Census	Projections				
	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986
Elgin.....	62,862	65,200	67,900	71,700	75,500	80,500
Middlesex.....	221,422	250,500	283,600	322,400	368,200	422,000
Norfolk.....	50,475	52,600	55,300	58,300	62,300	66,400
Oxford.....	70,499	75,700	81,400	88,000	94,800	102,600
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	405,258	444,000	488,200	540,400	600,800	671,500

Assumption B: Net Migration to Ontario 30,000 per annum
Net Inter-County Migration 6,000 per annum

	Census	Projections				
	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986
Elgin.....	62,862	66,100	69,800	74,600	79,400	85,300
Middlesex.....	221,422	254,000	291,500	335,300	387,300	447,400
Norfolk.....	50,475	53,300	56,800	60,600	65,500	70,400
Oxford.....	70,499	76,800	83,700	91,500	99,700	108,800
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	405,258	450,200	501,800	562,000	631,900	711,900

Note: Population projections as prepared by the Economics Branch, Ontario Department of Economics and Development.

LABOUR FORCE, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, AS A PER CENT OF POPULATION OVER 15 YEARS,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

	Total			Males			Females		
	Population 15			Total 15			Total 15		
	Years and Over	No.	In Labour Force	Years and Over	No.	In Labour Force	Years and Over	No.	In Labour Force
		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%
Elgin.....	44,349	23,117	52.1	22,063	16,498	74.8	22,286	6,619	29.7
Middlesex.....	152,333	88,593	58.2	74,139	59,888	80.8	78,194	28,705	36.7
Norfolk.....	34,243	19,469	56.9	17,374	13,800	79.4	16,869	5,669	33.6
Oxford.....	48,070	26,066	54.2	23,990	18,981	79.1	24,080	7,085	29.4
Total, Lake Erie Region	278,995	157,245	56.4	137,566	109,167	79.4	141,429	48,078	34.0
Total, Ontario.....	4,228,343	2,393,015	56.6	2,106,048	1,700,567	80.7	2,122,295	692,448	32.6
Lake Erie as % of Ontario.....	6.6	6.6		6.5	6.4		6.7	6.9	

LABOUR FORCE¹ BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SEX,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

LABOUR FORCE, EARNINGS AND INCOME

	Elgin		Middlesex		Norfolk		Oxford		Lake Erie Region		Province of Ontario	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Industries.....	23,117	100.0	88,593	100.0	19,469	100.0	26,066	100.0	157,245	100.0	2,393,015	100.0
Male	16,498	100.0	59,888	100.0	13,800	100.0	18,981	100.0	109,167	100.0	1,700,567	100.0
Female	6,619	100.0	28,705	100.0	5,669	100.0	7,085	100.0	48,078	100.0	692,448	100.0
Agriculture.....	5,889	25.5	6,916	7.8	8,305	42.7	6,203	23.8	27,313	17.4	168,775	7.1
Male	4,594	27.8	5,948	9.9	5,706	41.3	5,300	27.9	21,548	19.7	144,664	8.5
Female	1,295	19.6	968	3.4	2,599	45.8	903	12.7	5,765	12.0	24,111	3.5
Forestry.....	22	0.1	28	*	82	0.4	6	*	138	0.1	17,935	0.7
Male	21	0.1	27	*	81	0.6	6	*	135	0.1	17,282	1.0
Female	1	*	1	*	1	*	—	—	3	*	653	0.1
Fishing and Trapping.....	55	0.2	26	*	64	0.3	1	*	146	0.1	2,185	0.1
Male	54	0.3	23	*	64	0.5	1	*	142	0.1	2,087	0.1
Female	1	*	3	*	—	—	—	—	4	*	98	*
Mines ² , Quarries, Oil Wells.....	26	0.1	110	0.1	41	0.2	98	0.4	275	0.2	42,660	1.8
Male	26	0.2	105	0.2	39	0.3	95	0.5	265	0.2	41,652	2.4
Female	—	—	5	*	2	*	3	*	10	*	1,008	0.1
Manufacturing.....	3,803	16.5	20,777	23.5	2,836	14.6	6,984	26.8	34,400	21.9	643,284	26.9
Male	2,927	17.7	15,294	25.5	2,249	16.3	5,443	28.7	25,913	23.7	504,624	29.7
Female	876	13.2	5,483	19.1	587	10.4	1,541	21.8	8,487	17.7	138,660	20.0
Construction.....	1,178	5.1	5,581	6.3	1,127	5.8	1,343	5.2	9,229	5.9	153,866	6.4
Male	1,155	7.0	5,415	9.0	1,117	8.1	1,305	6.9	8,992	8.2	149,293	8.8
Female	23	0.3	166	0.6	10	0.2	38	0.5	237	0.5	4,573	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities.....	2,291	9.9	6,842	7.7	875	4.5	1,566	6.0	11,574	7.4	195,223	8.2
Male	2,029	12.3	5,753	9.6	723	5.2	1,272	6.7	9,777	9.0	165,514	9.7
Female	262	4.0	1,089	3.8	152	2.7	294	4.1	1,797	3.7	29,709	4.3

LABOUR FORCE¹ BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SEX,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, JUNE 1, 1961 (Cont'd)

	Elgin		Middlesex		Norfolk		Oxford		Total Lake Erie Region		Province of Ontario	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Trade	3,034	13.1	15,106	17.1	2,419	12.4	3,529	13.5	24,088	15.3	370,540	15.5
	2,187	13.3	9,965	16.6	1,786	12.9	2,498	13.2	16,436	15.1	249,951	14.7
	847	12.8	5,141	17.9	633	11.2	1,031	14.6	7,652	15.9	120,589	17.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	536	2.3	4,940	5.6	394	2.0	685	2.6	6,555	4.2	98,454	4.1
	287	1.7	2,317	3.9	219	1.6	374	2.0	3,197	2.9	51,303	3.0
	249	3.8	2,623	9.1	175	3.1	311	4.4	3,358	7.0	47,151	6.8
Community, Business and Personal Service	4,436	19.2	19,971	22.5	2,313	11.9	4,477	17.2	31,197	19.8	467,127	19.5
	1,704	10.3	8,122	13.6	964	7.0	1,720	9.1	12,510	11.5	192,337	11.3
	2,732	41.3	11,849	41.3	1,349	23.8	2,757	38.9	18,687	38.9	274,790	39.7
Public Administration and Defence ³	1,476	6.4	6,551	7.4	721	3.7	718	2.8	9,466	6.0	181,263	7.6
	1,224	7.4	5,496	9.2	633	4.6	621	3.3	7,974	7.3	142,091	8.4
	252	3.8	1,055	3.7	88	1.6	97	1.4	1,492	3.1	39,172	5.7
Not Stated	371	1.6	1,745	2.0	292	1.5	456	1.7	2,864	1.8	51,703	2.2
	290	1.8	1,423	2.4	219	1.6	346	1.8	2,278	2.1	39,769	2.3
	81	1.2	322	1.1	73	1.3	110	1.6	586	1.2	11,934	1.7

²Less than 0.05 per cent.¹Excludes a few persons seeking work who have never been employed.³Includes milling.

⁴Covers establishments primarily engaged in activities that are basically governmental in character, such as the enactment of legislation, the administration of justice, the collection of revenue and defence. Government-owned and operated establishments primarily engaged in activities assigned to other industries, such as transportation, communication including post office, liquor sales, health and education services, were classified to those industries rather than to Public Administration.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

LABOUR FORCE¹ BY OCCUPATION DIVISION AND SEX,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

LABOUR FORCE, EARNINGS AND INCOME

	Elgin		Middlesex		Norfolk		Oxford		Lake Erie Region		Province of Ontario	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Occupations	23,117	100.0	88,593	100.0	19,469	100.0	26,066	100.0	157,245	100.0	2,393,015	100.0
Male	16,498	100.0	59,888	100.0	13,800	100.0	18,981	100.0	109,167	100.0	1,700,567	100.0
Female	6,619	100.0	28,705	100.0	5,669	100.0	7,085	100.0	48,078	100.0	692,448	100.0
Managerial	1,619	7.0	7,419	8.4	1,394	7.2	2,032	7.8	12,464	7.9	209,532	8.8
Male	1,448	8.8	6,728	11.2	1,247	9.0	1,854	9.8	11,277	10.3	188,666	11.1
Female	171	2.6	691	2.4	147	2.6	178	2.5	1,187	2.5	20,866	3.0
Professional and Technical	1,570	6.8	9,369	10.6	931	4.8	1,908	7.3	13,778	8.8	237,637	9.9
Male	679	4.1	5,049	8.4	465	3.4	926	4.9	7,119	6.5	142,779	8.4
Female	891	13.5	4,320	15.0	466	8.2	982	13.9	6,659	13.9	94,858	13.7
Clerical	2,044	8.8	13,723	15.5	1,158	5.9	2,503	9.6	19,428	12.4	357,343	14.9
Male	775	4.7	4,540	7.6	429	3.1	964	5.1	6,708	6.1	129,932	7.6
Female	1,269	19.2	9,183	32.0	729	12.9	1,539	21.7	12,720	26.5	227,411	32.8
Sales	1,331	5.8	7,183	8.1	908	4.7	1,550	5.9	10,972	7.0	159,215	6.7
Male	778	4.7	4,626	7.7	532	3.9	914	4.8	6,850	6.3	100,503	5.9
Female	553	8.4	2,557	8.9	376	6.6	636	9.0	4,122	8.6	58,712	8.5
Service and Recreation	3,317	14.3	12,669	14.3	1,263	6.5	2,578	9.9	19,827	12.6	294,474	12.3
Male	1,695	10.3	6,547	10.9	547	4.0	1,047	5.5	9,836	9.0	146,770	8.6
Female	1,622	24.5	6,122	21.3	716	12.6	1,531	21.6	9,991	20.8	147,704	21.3
Transportation and Communication	1,619	7.0	4,878	5.5	893	4.6	1,335	5.1	8,725	5.5	136,657	5.7
Male	1,474	8.9	4,379	7.3	804	5.8	1,157	6.1	7,814	7.2	122,259	7.2
Female	145	2.2	499	1.7	89	1.6	178	2.5	911	1.9	14,398	2.1
Farmers and Farm Workers	5,827	25.2	7,017	7.9	8,348	42.9	6,172	23.7	27,364	17.4	172,171	7.2
Male	4,603	27.9	6,099	10.2	5,766	41.8	5,295	27.9	21,763	19.9	149,302	8.8
Female	1,224	18.5	918	3.2	2,582	45.5	877	12.4	5,601	11.6	22,869	3.3

LABOUR FORCE¹ BY OCCUPATION DIVISION AND SEX,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, JUNE 1, 1961 (Cont'd)

	Elgin		Middlesex		Norfolk		Oxford		Total Lake Erie Region		Province of Ontario	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Loggers, Fishermen, Trappers and Hunters.....	60	0.3	25	*	81	0.4	8	*	174	0.1	13,463	0.6
Male.....	60	0.4	25	*	80	0.6	8	*	173	0.2	13,431	0.8
Female.....	—	—	—	—	1	*	—	—	1	*	32	*
Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers.....	26	0.1	48	0.1	23	0.1	58	0.2	155	0.1	25,649	1.1
Male.....	26	0.2	48	0.1	23	0.2	58	0.3	155	0.1	25,642	1.5
Female.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	*
Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers.....	4,426	19.1	20,666	23.3	3,445	17.7	6,367	24.4	34,904	22.2	619,137	25.9
Male.....	3,839	23.3	17,008	28.4	3,059	22.2	5,438	28.6	29,344	26.9	535,302	31.5
Female.....	587	8.9	3,658	12.7	386	6.8	929	13.1	5,560	11.6	83,835	12.1
Labourers ²	866	3.7	3,689	4.2	720	3.7	1,123	4.3	6,398	4.1	113,306	4.7
Male.....	808	4.9	3,301	5.5	619	4.5	1,003	5.3	5,731	5.2	103,900	6.1
Female.....	58	0.9	388	1.4	101	1.8	120	1.7	667	1.4	9,406	1.4
Not Stated.....	412	1.8	1,907	2.2	305	1.6	432	1.7	3,056	1.9	54,431	2.3
Male.....	313	1.9	1,538	2.6	229	1.7	317	1.7	2,397	2.2	42,081	2.5
Female.....	99	1.5	369	1.3	76	1.3	115	1.6	659	1.4	12,350	1.8

*Less than 0.05 per cent.

¹Excludes a few persons seeking work who have never been employed.

²Includes workers in "unskilled" occupations except those engaged in farming, fishing, logging, or mining (except in quarries and petroleum and gas wells) operations. Excluded also from the "Labourers" category are "Longshoremen and other Freight Handlers"; and "Sectionmen and Trackmen" who are included in the "Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers" division.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

LABOUR FORCE, EARNINGS AND INCOME

	London			St. Thomas			Woodstock					
	Metropolitan Area			City								
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
All Industries.....	48,732	25,108	73,840	45,380	24,064	69,444	5,647	2,881	8,528	5,433	2,625	8,058
Agriculture.....	1,418	157	1,575	375	41	416	73	24	97	80	14	94
Forestry.....	10	1	11	9	1	10	3	—	3	3	—	3
Fishing and Trapping.....	18	3	21	12	3	15	1	—	1	1	—	1
Mines ² , Quarries, Oil Wells.....	64	5	69	59	5	64	2	—	2	16	—	16
Manufacturing Industries.....	13,482	4,934	18,416	12,935	4,789	17,724	1,492	560	2,052	2,344	760	3,104
Food and Beverage Industries.....	3,030	1,346	4,376	2,886	1,302	4,188	147	65	212	220	40	260
Tobacco Products Industries.....	7	2	9	6	2	8	2	—	2	1	—	1
Rubber Industries.....	391	159	550	380	157	537	5	—	5	7	1	8
Leather Industries.....	477	246	723	467	243	710	49	65	114	1	—	1
Textile Industries.....	38	29	67	37	28	65	8	2	10	277	134	411
Knitting Mills.....	276	414	690	272	404	676	6	5	11	273	364	637
Clothing Industries.....	160	264	424	158	259	417	7	2	9	6	5	11
Wood Industries.....	278	35	313	270	35	305	43	1	44	204	42	246
Furniture and Fixtures Industries.....	152	26	178	149	23	172	7	1	8	30	19	49
Paper and Allied Industries.....	762	203	965	748	199	947	6	6	12	18	27	45
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	1,239	432	1,671	1,193	419	1,612	113	36	149	97	26	123
Primary Metal Industries.....	393	33	426	381	30	411	68	1	69	434	23	457
Metal Fabricating Industries ³	1,419	212	1,631	1,379	211	1,590	62	10	72	134	10	144

LABOUR FORCE¹ BY INDUSTRY AND SEX,
SELECTED CENTRES, LAKE ERIE, JUNE 1, 1961 (Cont'd)

	London			St. Thomas			Woodstock		
	Metropolitan Area			City					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Machinery Industries ⁴	772	125	897	727	122	849	463	111	574
Transportation Equipment Industries.....	696	141	837	667	137	804	263	87	350
Electrical Products Industries.....	2,201	939	3,140	2,110	908	3,018	68	61	129
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries.....	298	20	318	268	17	285	41	4	45
Petroleum and Coal Products Industries.....	26	2	28	26	2	28	2	—	2
Chemicals and Chemical Products Industries.....	491	189	680	460	178	638	49	44	93
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.....	376	117	493	351	113	464	83	59	142
Construction Industry.....	4,236	147	4,383	3,912	139	4,051	379	11	390
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities..	4,966	949	5,915	4,706	913	5,619	1,177	101	1,278
Trade.....	8,615	4,619	13,234	8,092	4,430	12,522	954	443	1,397
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	2,160	2,420	4,580	2,064	2,343	4,407	155	112	267
Community, Business and Personal Service Industries..	7,452	10,602	18,054	7,143	10,183	17,326	941	1,535	2,476
Public Administration and Defence.....	5,085	990	6,075	4,917	947	5,864	345	56	401
Industry Unspecified or Undefined.....	1,226	281	1,507	1,156	270	1,426	125	39	164
							127	40	167

¹Excludes a few persons seeking work who have never been employed.

²Includes milling.

³Excludes machinery and transportation equipment industries.

⁴Excludes electrical machinery industries.

Note: 1961 Labour Force, 15 years of age and over.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, GROUPED BY EARNINGS DURING THE
12 MONTHS PRIOR TO JUNE 1, 1961, COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION

	Top Wage and Salary Earners ¹	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- 1,999	\$2,000- 2,999	\$3,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 5,999	\$6,000 and Over	Not Stated ¹
Elgin No.	17,223	3,333	2,901	3,417	3,118	2,810	1,091	553
%	(100.0)	(19.4)	(16.8)	(19.8)	(18.1)	(16.3)	(6.3)	(3.2)
Middlesex No.	76,225	9,848	9,739	14,949	15,804	15,950	6,706	3,229
%	(100.0)	(12.9)	(12.8)	(19.6)	(20.7)	(20.9)	(8.8)	(4.2)
Norfolk No.	12,956	3,292	2,801	2,432	2,042	1,577	487	325
%	(100.0)	(25.4)	(21.6)	(18.8)	(15.8)	(12.2)	(3.8)	(2.5)
Oxford No.	19,526	3,316	2,969	3,829	4,198	3,564	914	736
%	(100.0)	(17.0)	(15.2)	(19.6)	(21.5)	(18.3)	(4.7)	(3.8)
Total, Lake Erie								
Region No.	125,930	19,789	18,410	24,627	25,162	23,901	9,198	4,843
%	(100.0)	(15.7)	(14.6)	(19.6)	(20.0)	(19.0)	(7.3)	(3.8)
Total, Ontario No.	2,058,363	252,553	247,457	344,814	410,677	510,423	213,218	79,221
%	(100.0)	(12.3)	(12.0)	(16.8)	(20.0)	(24.8)	(10.4)	(3.8)
Lake Erie as %								
of Ontario	6.1	7.8	7.4	7.1	6.1	4.7	4.3	6.1

¹Includes wage and salary earners who did not report earnings or weeks of employment, and those who did not work for wages or salary during the 12 months prior to the census date, June 1, 1961, e.g., members of religious orders who received payment in kind.

Note: 1961 wage and salary earners, 15 years of age and over.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

LABOUR FORCE, EARNINGS AND INCOME

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, GROUPED BY EARNINGS DURING THE
12 MONTHS PRIOR TO JUNE 1, 1961, RURAL, RURAL NON-FARM AND URBAN
DISTRIBUTION, COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION

	Total Wage and Salary Earners ¹	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- 1,999	\$2,000- 2,999	\$3,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 5,999	\$6,000 and Over	Not Stated ¹
Elgin.....	17,223	3,333	2,901	3,417	3,118	2,810	1,091	553
Rural.....	7,016	1,728	1,542	1,358	1,149	794	221	224
Non-farm....	5,135	1,138	1,809	976	887	682	198	165
Urban.....	10,207	1,605	1,359	2,059	1,969	2,016	870	329
Middlesex.....	76,225	9,848	9,739	14,949	15,804	15,950	6,706	3,229
Rural.....	8,651	1,775	1,479	1,705	1,723	1,339	299	331
Non-farm....	5,666	1,019	862	1,069	1,205	1,040	247	224
Urban.....	67,574	8,073	8,260	13,244	14,081	14,611	6,407	2,898
Norfolk.....	12,956	3,292	2,801	2,432	2,042	1,577	487	325
Rural.....	7,329	2,204	1,849	1,341	965	617	139	214
Non-farm....	5,355	1,566	1,234	980	769	527	118	161
Urban.....	5,627	1,088	952	1,091	1,077	960	348	111
Oxford.....	19,526	3,316	2,969	3,829	4,198	3,564	914	736
Rural.....	7,031	1,526	1,288	1,349	1,382	1,012	176	298
Non-farm....	4,640	806	707	923	1,039	845	155	165
Urban.....	12,495	1,790	1,681	2,480	2,816	2,552	738	438
Total, Lake Erie								
Region.....	125,930	19,789	18,410	24,627	25,162	23,901	9,198	4,843
Rural.....	30,027	7,233	6,158	5,753	5,219	3,762	835	1,067
Non-farm....	20,796	4,529	3,892	3,948	3,900	3,094	718	715
Urban.....	95,903	12,556	12,252	18,874	19,943	20,139	8,363	3,776
Total, Ontario.....	2,058,363	252,553	247,457	344,814	410,677	510,423	213,218	79,221
Rural.....	313,254	57,317	52,067	55,877	59,236	60,370	15,793	12,594
Non-farm....	240,606	38,514	36,416	42,233	47,097	52,410	14,271	9,665
Urban.....	1,745,109	195,236	195,390	288,937	351,441	450,053	197,425	66,627

¹Includes wage and salary earners who did not report earnings or weeks of employment, and those who did not work for wages or salary during the 12 months prior to the census date, June 1, 1961, e.g., members of religious orders who received payment in kind.

Note: 1961 wage and salary earners, 15 years of age and over.

The 1961 Census defines as urban all cities, towns and villages of 1,000 population and over, whether incorporated or unincorporated as well as the urbanized fringe of all such centres if the centre together with its urbanized fringe was 10,000 and over. The remainder of the population was classed as rural.

Rural non-farm comprises all persons living in rural localities in dwellings not situated on farms. A farm for the 1961 Census is defined as a holding of one or more acres with sales of agricultural products of \$50 or more.

**TAXPAYERS, INCOME AND AVERAGE INCOME, COUNTIES AND SELECTED CENTRES,
LAKE ERIE REGION, 1953, 1962 AND 1963**

	Number of Taxpayers			Total Income of Taxpayers			Average Income Per Taxpayer		
	1953	1962	1963	1953	1962	1963	1953	1962	1963
				(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	\$	\$	\$
									% Change 1963/1953
Elgin.....	10,640	14,363	16,399	34,974	56,016	67,568	3,287	3,900	4,120
St. Thomas.....	6,400	9,208	10,531	22,598	36,923	44,410	3,531	4,010	4,217
Middlesex.....	52,260	71,749	76,254	174,276	317,705	341,850	3,335	4,428	4,483
London.....	42,740	62,472	65,911	140,415	280,233	299,149	3,285	4,486	4,539
Norfolk.....	6,800	9,085	10,601	22,867	37,587	46,239	3,363	4,137	4,362
Oxford.....	13,240	18,116	19,338	41,575	73,999	80,282	3,140	4,085	4,152
Woodstock.....	5,670	8,520	9,148	18,272	35,976	39,778	3,223	4,223	4,348
Total, Lake Erie Region.	82,940	113,313	122,592	273,692	485,307	535,939	3,300	4,283	4,372
Total, Ontario.....	1,473,960	1,943,215	2,044,518	5,064,754	8,923,565	9,597,145	3,436	4,592	4,694
Lake Erie as % of Ontario.....	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.6	96.0	93.3	93.1

LABOUR FORCE, EARNINGS AND INCOME

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES IN MANUFACTURING,
LAKE ERIE REGION, 1949 TO 1964

	<u>Average</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
	(Dollars)												
1949							40.23						
1950							43.14						
1951							48.64						
1952							53.59						
1953							n.a.						
1954							n.a.						55.60
1955	59.98	58.54	58.40	59.37	60.03	60.82	60.83	60.75	60.81	60.91	60.95	60.48	57.89
1956	62.61	60.74	61.90	62.40	62.93	62.79	63.62	62.18	62.92	63.98	64.27	63.33	60.22
1957	65.46	63.60	64.33	65.90	65.48	65.73	65.99	65.74	65.74	66.77	65.99	67.31	62.90
1958	68.42	66.71	66.49	67.35	67.84	68.82	69.25	69.33	68.95	70.13	70.21	70.40	65.52
1959	71.04	70.23	70.55	69.85	70.88	71.85	72.09	71.40	71.75	71.59	72.70	71.46	68.08
1960	73.47	71.39	71.86	72.09	73.28	74.03	75.18	75.33	74.56	75.27	74.70	73.75	70.22
1961	76.62	74.01	74.54	75.08	76.41	77.34	77.65	77.37	78.16	78.92	78.55	77.58	73.85
1962	78.48	77.01	77.28	77.46	77.03	78.64	79.93	79.16	80.07	81.10	80.22	78.74	75.10
1963	80.91	79.50	79.76	80.07	80.05	81.04	82.87	81.31	81.16	82.92	83.48	82.18	76.62
1964	84.86	82.97	83.64	83.43	84.66	86.41	87.11	85.78	85.61	86.37	86.58	84.90	80.90

n.a. Not available.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES BY INDUSTRY,
LONDON URBAN AREA, 1951 TO 1964

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964*
							(Dollars)							
Industrial Composite.....	48.42	52.01	54.79	56.34	58.45	61.24	63.76	66.52	69.56	72.07	74.38	76.46	78.82	82.86
Manufacturing.....	51.50	55.09	57.56	58.95	61.47	64.51	67.08	70.21	73.06	75.94	78.99	81.67	84.71	89.41
Food and Beverages.....	51.57	54.14	55.51	57.37	59.74	61.39	63.95	67.60	70.15	73.84	77.55	79.99	83.05	87.64
Clothing (textile and fur).....	38.21	41.31	43.86	43.79	44.40	46.35	46.95	49.98	51.58	53.63	54.86	55.51	56.91	57.66
Paper Products.....	52.10	57.55	59.59	61.20	65.81	68.52	72.72	76.02	79.81	83.10	86.46	89.38	94.56	95.94
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	50.93	56.01	59.81	62.76	64.46	70.38	72.09	79.54	83.00	86.53	89.33	92.29	93.14	100.30
Iron and Steel Products.....	58.39	60.95	63.81	63.42	65.77	68.90	71.52	73.91	77.27	79.69	83.20	85.09	85.30	89.32
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	67.91	69.26	72.33	73.58	75.73	79.60	82.74	87.75
Construction.....	50.45	55.82	58.61	61.92	65.13	67.46	71.22	73.02	78.91	83.96	85.12	86.52	92.19	95.84
Transportation, Storage, Communication.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65.97	70.41	74.95	78.18	80.89	83.00	86.20	87.67
Retail Trade.....	38.54	41.03	42.96	45.01	45.64	47.47	49.81	51.34	54.66	55.85	57.11	58.78	57.68	59.43
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	45.76	48.91	52.55	55.35	57.67	61.34	63.13	64.96	67.58	69.95	73.87	75.51	79.04	82.98

*Subject to revision.
n.a. Not available

LABOUR FORCE, EARNINGS AND INCOME

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES, ALL INDUSTRIES,
LONDON URBAN AREA, 1951 TO 1964

	<u>Average</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
	(Dollars)												
1951	48.42	43.39	45.78	45.97	47.24	48.35	48.59	49.41	50.21	50.21	50.53	50.54	50.84
1952	52.01	47.75	50.25	51.23	51.57	52.09	52.41	53.26	52.73	52.55	53.26	53.40	53.58
1953	54.79	54.07	54.28	54.29	54.79	55.13	55.07	54.84	54.97	55.48	55.61	55.05	53.84
1954	56.34	54.92	55.94	55.78	55.83	55.72	56.24	55.96	56.87	57.52	57.68	57.70	55.88
1955	58.45	57.73	57.25	58.00	58.16	58.96	58.97	58.65	58.86	58.86	59.18	58.85	57.88
1956	61.24	59.26	60.75	60.81	61.46	61.39	61.91	61.18	61.87	62.39	62.40	62.07	59.38
1957	63.76	62.11	63.11	63.69	63.59	63.70	64.45	64.23	64.26	65.00	64.26	64.86	61.89
1958	66.52	64.79	65.00	65.93	66.30	66.74	66.94	67.25	66.90	67.36	68.04	68.23	64.74
1959	69.56	68.71	69.01	68.45	69.24	69.94	70.16	69.82	70.06	70.99	70.77	70.14	67.48
1960	72.07	70.48	70.72	71.09	71.23	71.86	72.67	72.98	73.33	73.54	73.23	73.10	70.56
1961	74.38	72.24	73.37	73.87	74.03	74.12	75.00	74.65	75.77	76.61	75.56	74.99	72.35
1962	76.46	74.89	75.42	76.25	75.57	76.57	77.30	77.34	77.71	78.01	77.46	77.23	73.73
1963	78.82	76.93	77.93	78.39	78.55	79.14	80.31	79.91	79.99	80.00	80.24	79.65	74.75
1964	82.86	80.44	81.04	80.37	82.38	83.90	84.51	84.32	84.19	84.61	84.59	83.27	80.74

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING,
LAKE ERIE REGION, 1949 TO 1964

	<u>Average</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
	(1949 = 100)												
1949							99.0						
1950							100.6						
1951							109.6						
1952							103.9						
1953							n.a.						
1954							n.a.						101.2
1955	108.9	102.6	104.0	106.5	106.3	108.1	112.4	110.8	112.6	112.2	112.2	111.0	108.6
1956	113.1	108.8	112.4	111.2	111.4	113.4	113.8	113.1	111.0	115.6	116.0	117.1	113.6
1957	114.2	115.4	114.5	112.8	112.7	113.4	116.8	116.7	115.4	118.0	115.4	113.2	106.1
1958	111.3	109.1	109.2	111.4	112.1	110.2	111.4	114.3	110.9	113.9	112.7	111.0	109.0
1959	114.5	112.2	113.5	114.8	115.5	116.0	117.0	116.9	116.6	114.8	114.8	113.3	108.6
1960	110.1	109.3	111.4	109.5	108.1	109.5	111.5	111.3	110.3	110.4	109.2	111.4	109.5
1961	111.3	109.1	108.3	108.3	105.5	106.9	111.3	113.3	113.8	115.7	114.5	113.6	115.3
1962	119.8	118.3	118.7	119.6	118.6	120.9	120.8	120.2	121.0	121.5	120.3	122.2	115.7
1963	125.0	120.7	124.0	125.2	124.2	124.3	124.9	125.1	125.7	125.7	125.7	129.1	125.0
1964	132.8	128.3	127.0	129.2	131.1	133.3	134.2	134.3	134.6	135.9	134.4	137.5	133.5

n.a. Not available.

LABOUR FORCE, EARNINGS AND INCOME

INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING,
LAKE ERIE REGION, 1949 TO 1964

	<u>Average</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
	(1949 = 100)												
1949							96.9						
1950							105.7						
1951							129.9						
1952							135.4						
1953							n.a.						
1954							n.a.						137.1
1955	159.3	146.3	147.9	154.1	155.4	160.2	166.6	164.0	166.9	166.6	166.8	163.8	153.3
1956	172.7	161.2	169.7	169.2	170.9	173.5	176.6	171.5	170.4	180.3	181.7	180.7	166.6
1957	183.1	178.8	179.4	181.1	190.3	181.7	187.8	187.0	184.9	192.0	185.6	185.7	163.1
1958	186.0	177.8	177.4	183.2	185.8	185.4	188.4	193.6	186.8	195.2	193.4	190.9	174.6
1959	199.2	192.7	195.9	196.1	200.3	204.1	206.5	204.3	205.1	201.5	204.5	198.4	181.2
1960	198.5	191.3	196.4	193.4	194.1	198.9	205.6	205.8	201.8	204.0	200.3	201.8	188.8
1961	209.7	198.2	198.3	199.7	198.0	203.1	212.4	215.4	218.5	224.7	221.4	216.9	209.5
1962	231.2	223.9	225.5	227.6	224.5	233.7	237.3	233.9	238.1	242.2	237.3	236.5	213.4
1963	248.3	235.6	242.7	246.1	244.2	247.4	254.2	249.8	250.5	255.9	257.7	260.6	235.3
1964	276.6	261.5	260.9	264.8	272.7	282.9	286.7	282.7	282.6	288.0	285.5	286.4	264.9

n.a. Not available.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY,
LONDON URBAN AREA, 1951 TO 1964

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964*
							(1949 = 100)							
Industrial Composite.....	108.8	108.8	113.6	110.6	111.7	117.6	120.1	119.7	123.8	123.9	129.5	135.9	141.8	147.7
Manufacturing.....	108.0	105.3	115.5	109.0	107.9	113.0	115.3	113.0	115.2	112.5	115.8	122.1	125.1	130.9
Food and Beverages.....	98.3	102.1	107.6	108.5	107.0	106.5	107.3	107.1	108.5	107.0	106.3	105.9	106.8	110.5
Clothing (textile and fur).....	96.8	91.7	98.2	90.2	86.7	81.9	84.3	80.2	80.3	82.6	81.0	80.7	67.1	65.4
Paper Products.....	109.9	101.1	117.2	109.0	108.8	112.8	102.8	90.8	94.4	97.0	94.2	97.7	98.1	99.3
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	105.6	98.5	106.4	106.9	104.0	106.4	103.9	106.0	111.4	109.5	110.6	111.9	115.6	115.4
Iron and Steel Products.....	125.3	89.5	97.0	91.7	91.8	96.9	97.8	87.4	96.6	85.5	92.0	99.3	94.1	104.5
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	120.0	137.6	141.8	185.8	239.7	276.4	299.6	316.9
Construction.....	106.0	114.0	103.5	87.7	90.0	105.2	97.0	101.1	116.2	113.7	121.5	131.8	136.0	140.5
Transportation, Storage, Communication.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	127.6	122.2	120.8	127.0	128.8	126.8	127.9	130.2
Retail Trade.....	110.0	108.4	108.3	113.3	116.1	119.0	123.4	123.1	127.5	130.9	148.7	150.0	166.1	164.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate...	119.8	128.2	125.1	126.0	130.2	131.9	137.3	144.5	149.9	156.3	162.8	167.9	176.6	185.7

*Subject to revision.

n.a. Not available.

LABOR FORCE, EARNINGS AND INCOME

INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS, ALL INDUSTRIES,
LONDON URBAN AREA, 1952 TO 1964

	<u>Average</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
	(1949 = 100)												
1952	139.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147.8	151.9	150.7
1953	153.5	149.1	149.5	151.0	152.9	157.1	159.3	152.7	154.4	157.7	157.5	153.4	147.1
1954	153.7	150.8	153.3	153.0	153.1	152.5	156.2	150.6	153.4	157.7	158.3	157.2	147.8
1955	161.1	151.5	150.3	155.4	158.6	164.9	167.5	165.2	166.3	165.6	165.9	164.2	158.1
1956	177.9	161.7	170.8	173.2	175.2	179.3	181.0	178.8	179.9	186.9	187.9	186.5	174.1
1957	188.9	182.4	184.8	187.7	187.5	190.0	193.4	189.9	189.6	195.5	193.4	194.6	178.1
1958	196.3	186.2	185.2	189.0	193.3	199.0	201.1	200.3	194.8	202.9	206.7	206.8	189.8
1959	212.8	202.2	203.8	203.9	208.1	216.8	219.6	214.9	216.6	221.2	223.3	220.0	202.9
1960	220.9	209.6	211.7	213.6	215.2	221.4	228.7	226.7	228.5	230.1	229.3	224.2	212.1
1961	238.8	217.0	220.7	224.7	229.3	235.5	244.5	244.0	249.1	254.7	255.1	252.9	238.2
1962	258.0	244.6	244.9	247.9	249.1	260.7	266.3	268.2	266.4	269.3	267.7	265.9	245.5
1963	277.6	257.8	260.5	264.4	271.4	280.2	291.0	285.8	287.9	289.3	292.6	288.6	262.0
1964	303.3	281.8	281.9	283.8	294.5	308.4	319.6	313.7	313.3	317.4	318.5	314.2	292.9

AGRICULTURE

NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE AREA OF FARMS,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, JUNE 1, 1951, 1956 AND 1961

		Number of Farms ¹		Area of Farms		Average	Area of Farms ²
		No.	% of	Area	% of	Area per	as % of Total
			Ontario		Ontario		
				(Acres)		(Acres)	Land Area
Elgin.....	1951	3,526	2.4	421,379	2.0	119.5	91.4
	1956	3,491	2.5	418,077	2.1	119.8	90.7
	1961	3,082	2.5	402,896	2.2	130.7	87.4
Middlesex.....	1951	5,777	3.9	730,459	3.5	126.4	92.0
	1956	5,543	3.9	717,361	3.6	129.4	90.4
	1961	4,966	4.1	696,040	3.7	140.2	87.7
Norfolk.....	1951	3,657	2.4	345,421	1.7	94.5	85.1
	1956	3,760	2.7	347,603	1.7	92.4	85.7
	1961	3,311	2.7	338,426	1.8	102.2	83.4
Oxford.....	1951	4,011	2.7	459,805	2.2	114.6	93.9
	1956	3,926	2.8	454,009	2.3	115.6	92.7
	1961	3,743	3.1	449,321	2.4	120.0	91.8
Total, Lake Erie Region..	1951	16,971	11.3	1,957,064	9.4	115.3	91.0
	1956	16,720	11.9	1,937,050	9.7	115.9	90.1
	1961	15,102	12.4	1,886,683	10.2	124.9	87.8

¹The definition of a farm for census purposes in 1951 and 1956 is a holding on which agricultural operations are carried out and which is (a) three acres or more in size, or (b) from one to three acres in size, and with agricultural production during the previous year valued at \$250 or more. In 1961 the definition changed to a holding of one acre or more with sales of agricultural products during the past 12 months of \$50 or more.

²Since 1951 the total land area for the Province only was revised in the 1956 Census. There has been no revision in the County land areas since the 1951 Census.

**FARM HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF FARM,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, JUNE 1, 1951, 1956 AND 1961**

		Total		1-9	10-69	70-129	130-399	400-759	760 Acres
		Number of		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	and Over
		Farms							
Elgin.....	1951	No.	3,526	150	810	1,348	1,168	44	6
		%	(100.0)	(4.3)	(23.0)	(38.2)	(33.1)	(1.2)	(0.2)
	1956	No.	3,491	157	808	1,323	1,158	36	9
		%	(100.0)	(4.5)	(23.1)	(37.9)	(33.2)	(1.0)	(0.3)
	1961	No.	3,082	95	640	1,144	1,135	60	8
		%	(100.0)	(3.1)	(20.8)	(37.1)	(36.8)	(1.9)	(0.3)
Middlesex.....	1951	No.	5,777	224	1,276	2,164	1,989	109	15
		%	(100.0)	(3.9)	(22.1)	(37.5)	(34.4)	(1.9)	(0.3)
	1956	No.	5,543	215	1,215	2,004	1,987	107	15
		%	(100.0)	(3.9)	(21.9)	(36.2)	(35.8)	(1.9)	(0.3)
	1961	No.	4,966	226	952	1,644	1,984	147	13
		%	(100.0)	(4.6)	(19.2)	(33.1)	(40.0)	(3.0)	(0.3)
Norfolk.....	1951	No.	3,657	212	1,045	1,610	775	13	2
		%	(100.0)	(5.8)	(28.6)	(44.0)	(21.2)	(0.4)	(0.1)
	1956	No.	3,760	229	1,185	1,527	803	16	—
		%	(100.0)	(6.1)	(31.5)	(40.6)	(21.4)	(0.4)	—
	1961	No.	3,311	167	799	1,473	856	16	—
		%	(100.0)	(5.0)	(24.1)	(44.5)	(25.9)	(0.5)	—
Oxford.....	1951	No.	4,011	115	770	1,901	1,195	28	2
		%	(100.0)	(2.9)	(19.2)	(47.4)	(29.8)	(0.7)	*
	1956	No.	3,926	122	766	1,803	1,202	30	3
		%	(100.0)	(3.1)	(19.5)	(45.9)	(30.6)	(0.8)	(0.1)
	1961	No.	3,743	169	651	1,635	1,251	34	3
		%	(100.0)	(4.5)	(17.4)	(43.7)	(33.4)	(0.9)	(0.1)
Total, Lake Erie Region..	1951	No.	16,971	701	3,901	7,023	5,127	194	25
		%	(100.0)	(4.1)	(23.0)	(41.4)	(30.2)	(1.1)	(0.1)
	1956	No.	16,720	723	3,974	6,657	5,150	189	27
		%	(100.0)	(4.3)	(23.8)	(39.8)	(30.8)	(1.1)	(0.2)
	1961	No.	15,102	657	3,042	5,896	5,226	257	24
		%	(100.0)	(4.4)	(20.1)	(39.0)	(34.6)	(1.7)	(0.2)
Total, Ontario.....	1951	No.	149,920	7,385	26,243	53,459	57,938	4,377	518
		%	(100.0)	(4.9)	(17.5)	(35.7)	(38.6)	(2.9)	(0.3)
	1956	No.	140,602	6,676	24,997	49,000	55,015	4,330	584
		%	(100.0)	(4.7)	(17.8)	(34.9)	(39.1)	(3.1)	(0.4)
	1961	No.	121,333	6,172	19,181	39,688	50,672	4,908	712
		%	(100.0)	(5.1)	(15.8)	(32.7)	(41.8)	(4.0)	(0.6)

*Less than 0.05 per cent.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY ECONOMIC CLASS,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

		Total Census Farms	Commercial Farms ¹	Other Farms				
				Small Scale ²		Residential and Other ³	Institu- tional ⁴	
				Total	Part-time	Other		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elgin.....	No. 3,082	2,519	563	175	172	214	2	
	% (100.0)	(81.7)	(18.3)	(5.7)	(5.6)	(6.9)	(0.1)	
Middlesex.....	No. 4,966	3,920	1,046	335	280	427	4	
	% (100.0)	(78.9)	(21.1)	(6.7)	(5.6)	(8.6)	(0.1)	
Norfolk.....	No. 3,311	2,769	542	141	162	237	2	
	% (100.0)	(83.6)	(16.4)	(4.3)	(4.9)	(7.2)	(0.1)	
Oxford.....	No. 3,743	3,223	520	142	132	242	4	
	% (100.0)	(86.1)	(13.9)	(3.8)	(3.5)	(6.5)	(0.1)	
Total, Lake Erie Region...	No. 15,102	12,431	2,671	793	746	1,120	12	
	% (100.0)	(82.3)	(17.7)	(5.3)	(4.9)	(7.4)	(0.1)	
Total, Ontario.....	No. 121,333	90,345	30,988	9,920	9,371	11,604	93	
	% (100.0)	(74.5)	(25.5)	(8.2)	(7.7)	(9.6)	(0.1)	
Lake Erie as % of Ontario		12.4	13.8	8.6	8.0	8.0	9.7	12.9

¹Commercial farms—all farms (except "Institutional farms, etc.") with a total value of agricultural products sold of \$1,200 or more.

²Small scale farms—are farms with reported agricultural sales of \$250 to \$1,199 and were divided into two sub-groups:

- (a) Part-time farms—(i) the operator reported 100 days or more of off-farm work (excluding exchange work); or
(ii) the operator reported the income received by the operator and his family from all other sources (excluding income from investments) greater than the income received from the sale of agricultural products.

(b) Other small scale farms—the farm operator

- (i) worked off the farm less than 100 days, and
(ii) reported the value of agricultural sales greater than the income received from other sources.

³Residential and other small farms—this group included those farms with value of agriculture products sold of less than \$250.

⁴Institutional farms, etc.—experimental farms, community pastures, Indian reserves and farms operated by institutions, regardless of the amount of sales of agricultural products, were included in this group.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

**COMMERCIAL FARMS CLASSIFIED BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, JUNE 1, 1961**

		Total	Commercial Farms With Value of Products Sold of						
		Commercial Farms	\$1,200- \$2,499	\$2,500- \$3,749	\$3,750- \$4,999	\$5,000- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 and Over
Elgin.....	No.	2,519	366	289	223	610	303	358	370
	%	(100.0)	(14.5)	(11.5)	(8.9)	(24.2)	(12.0)	(14.2)	(14.7)
Middlesex.....	No.	3,920	728	579	516	1,081	425	332	259
	%	(100.0)	(18.6)	(14.8)	(13.2)	(27.6)	(10.8)	(8.5)	(6.6)
Norfolk.....	No.	2,769	246	157	133	301	252	557	1,123
	%	(100.0)	(8.9)	(5.7)	(4.8)	(10.9)	(9.1)	(20.1)	(40.6)
Oxford.....	No.	3,223	308	309	374	1,066	454	361	351
	%	(100.0)	(9.6)	(9.6)	(11.6)	(33.1)	(14.1)	(11.2)	(10.9)
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	No.	12,431	1,648	1,334	1,246	3,058	1,434	1,608	2,103
	%	(100.0)	(13.3)	(10.7)	(10.0)	(24.6)	(11.5)	(12.9)	(16.9)
Total, Ontario.....	No.	90,345	20,678	15,134	11,442	23,901	8,598	5,781	4,811
	%	(100.0)	(22.9)	(16.8)	(12.7)	(26.5)	(9.5)	(6.4)	(5.3)
Lake Erie as % of Ontario		13.8	8.0	8.8	10.9	12.8	16.7	27.8	43.7

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

**COMMERCIAL FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE¹ OF FARM,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, JUNE 1, 1961**

						Lake Erie Region	Ontario
	Elgin	Middlesex	Norfolk	Oxford	Total	% of Ontario	Total
Total Number of Commercial Farms.....	2,519	3,920	2,769	3,223	12,431	13.8	90,345
Dairy.....	501	874	311	1,557	3,243	12.4	26,246
Cattle, Hogs, Sheep (Excluding Dairy Farms)	689	1,882	181	869	3,621	9.7	37,154
Poultry.....	83	237	91	143	554	14.9	3,727
Wheat.....	12	33	10	1	56	16.3	344
Small Grains (Excluding Wheat Farms)....	225	159	19	26	429	9.7	4,436
Field Crops, Other Than Small Grains.....	743	236	1,787	347	3,113	67.1	4,642
Fruits and Vegetables.....	36	56	235	28	355	7.1	5,027
Forestry.....	2	4	1	4	11	2.3	478
Miscellaneous Specialty.....	21	65	28	20	134	9.8	1,361
Mixed.....	207	374	106	228	915	13.2	6,930
Livestock Combination.....	154	321	63	209	747	14.6	5,133
Field Crops Combination.....	16	21	6	7	50	8.6	582
Other Combinations.....	37	32	37	12	118	9.7	1,215

¹Generally classified by product type from which 51.0 per cent of total sales was realized.

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS AT JUNE 1ST,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1964

		Cattle											
		For Milk		Horses	Swine	Sheep and		Goats	Chickens	Turkeys	Ducks	Geese	Total Poultry
		Total	Purposes			Lambs	(Number)						
Elgin	1946	55,840	32,020	11,580	39,770	11,490	n.a.	540,990		26,150	6,830	4,540	578,510
	1951	50,400	24,300	5,400	35,500	7,700	117	498,780		23,490	3,920	2,440	528,630
	1961	61,308	22,091	2,061	38,598	6,050	151	473,359		77,239	2,281	1,033	553,912
	1963	64,750	20,200	2,400	49,900	6,300	n.a.	508,000		81,600 ¹	2,400 ¹	1,000 ¹	593,000 ¹
	1964	68,750	20,700	2,400	49,300	6,000	n.a.	504,300		81,900 ¹	2,500 ¹	1,200 ¹	589,900 ¹
Middlesex	1946	118,880	52,840	18,940	57,970	15,680	n.a.	1,188,340		63,920	20,440	13,370	1,286,070
	1951	116,200	49,400	9,200	60,900	13,900	252	1,072,450		48,530	9,880	7,600	1,138,460
	1961	151,105	49,325	3,118	60,402	11,777	358	1,115,200		253,644	4,336	2,302	1,375,482
	1963	162,400	47,700	3,000	74,000	10,800	n.a.	1,161,200		267,900 ¹	4,600 ¹	2,200 ¹	1,435,900 ¹
	1964	171,140	47,700	3,100	81,800	10,900	n.a.	1,329,400		268,900 ¹	4,700 ¹	2,600 ¹	1,605,600 ¹
Norfolk	1946	24,890	17,130	8,720	19,580	2,970	n.a.	577,950		10,730	4,220	2,580	595,480
	1951	23,500	16,500	6,400	18,300	1,200	62	383,330		10,710	2,240	1,580	397,860
	1961	24,672	13,293	2,899	19,225	1,660	39	529,716		46,545	2,701	736	579,698
	1963	26,750	13,600	2,600	22,100	1,700	n.a.	570,100		49,200 ¹	2,900 ¹	700 ¹	622,900 ¹
	1964	27,970	13,900	2,700	25,900	1,700	n.a.	569,700		49,300 ¹	3,000 ¹	800 ¹	622,800 ¹
Oxford	1946	89,340	59,950	13,720	48,040	6,260	n.a.	883,440		5,260	11,760	5,860	906,320
	1951	84,000	56,600	7,100	75,700	4,800	112	984,980		22,480	4,740	6,730	1,018,930
	1961	116,304	66,495	2,359	90,659	4,438	249	1,182,776		171,328	3,694	7,546	1,365,344
	1963	125,650	69,600	2,000	115,000	5,000	n.a.	1,117,600		181,000 ¹	4,000 ¹	7,400 ¹	1,310,000 ¹
	1964	131,730	71,200	2,100	112,700	4,700	n.a.	1,194,400		181,600 ¹	4,000 ¹	8,400 ¹	1,388,400 ¹
Total, Lake Erie Region	1946	288,950	161,940	52,960	165,360	36,400	n.a.	3,190,720		106,060	43,250	26,350	3,366,380
	1951	274,100	146,800	28,100	190,400	27,600	543	2,939,540		105,210	20,780	18,350	3,083,880
	1961	353,389	151,204	10,437	208,884	23,925	797	3,301,051		548,756	13,012	11,617	3,874,436
	1963	379,550	151,100	10,000	261,000	23,800	n.a.	3,356,900		579,700 ¹	13,900 ¹	11,300 ¹	3,961,800 ¹
	1964	399,590	153,500	10,300	269,700	23,300	n.a.	3,597,800		581,700 ¹	14,200 ¹	13,000 ¹	4,206,700 ¹

n.a. Not available.
1Estimated.

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS AT JUNE 1ST,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1964

		Cattle											
		For Milk Purposes		Horses	Swine	Sheep and Lambs		Goats	Hens and Chickens	Turkeys	Ducks	Geese	Total Poultry
		Total	(Dollars)										
Elgin.....	1946	5,532,010	n.a.	1,066,660	995,140	140,170	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	1951	11,794,630	n.a.	431,140	1,554,770	256,200	4,680	664,520	77,260	5,850	7,550	755,180	755,180
	1961	9,546,046	n.a.	321,516	1,190,592	120,946	6,795	518,903	299,689	3,651	4,098	826,341	826,341
	1963	9,846,800	4,019,000	374,400	1,454,400	107,900	n.a.	512,900	338,500 ¹	4,100 ¹	4,200 ¹	859,700 ¹	859,700 ¹
	1964	10,358,900	4,139,600	386,400	1,304,600	114,900	n.a.	488,300	364,300 ¹	4,200 ¹	5,100 ¹	861,900 ¹	861,900 ¹
Middlesex.....	1946	11,333,390	n.a.	1,801,300	1,466,630	201,030	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	1951	26,904,940	n.a.	780,980	2,519,540	470,690	10,080	1,441,880	159,650	14,730	23,510	1,639,770	1,639,770
	1961	23,277,811	n.a.	480,172	1,905,208	230,025	16,110	1,230,676	887,759	7,807	8,105	2,134,347	2,134,347
	1963	25,881,700	9,923,500	477,000	2,159,300	215,100	n.a.	1,279,000	1,002,800 ¹	8,700 ¹	8,400 ¹	2,298,900 ¹	2,298,900 ¹
	1964	27,373,500	9,966,600	502,200	2,390,100	220,900	n.a.	1,477,300	1,079,200 ¹	9,000 ¹	10,000 ¹	2,575,500 ¹	2,575,500 ¹
Norfolk.....	1946	2,406,980	n.a.	826,710	473,780	37,280	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	1951	5,609,530	n.a.	608,260	715,320	39,450	2,480	489,610	35,240	3,350	4,900	533,100	533,100
	1961	3,836,323	n.a.	469,638	601,072	31,588	1,755	467,538	215,970	5,402	2,678	691,588	691,588
	1963	4,327,500	2,744,900	434,500	648,200	32,200	n.a.	508,100	244,000 ¹	6,100 ¹	2,800 ¹	761,000 ¹	761,000 ¹
	1964	4,313,600	2,687,800	464,400	755,000	32,200	n.a.	503,600	262,600 ¹	6,300 ¹	3,300 ¹	775,800 ¹	775,800 ¹
Oxford.....	1946	8,654,700	n.a.	1,285,780	1,218,100	76,010	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	1951	23,192,540	n.a.	663,370	2,785,600	157,190	4,480	1,374,060	73,940	7,070	20,830	1,475,900	1,475,900
	1961	19,861,621	n.a.	384,517	2,716,377	84,558	11,205	1,210,270	1,015,978	8,265	29,746	2,264,259	2,264,259
	1963	21,928,000	15,167,700	332,000	3,289,500	100,000	n.a.	1,072,800	1,147,600 ¹	9,200 ¹	30,600 ¹	2,260,200 ¹	2,260,200 ¹
	1964	23,057,800	15,699,200	350,700	3,090,000	95,800	n.a.	1,244,300	1,235,100 ¹	9,600 ¹	36,800 ¹	2,525,800 ¹	2,525,800 ¹
Total, Lake Erie Region.....		27,927,080	n.a.	4,980,450	4,153,650	454,490	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	1951	67,501,640	n.a.	2,483,750	7,575,230	923,530	21,720	3,970,070	346,090	31,000	56,790	4,403,950	4,403,950
	1961	56,521,801	n.a.	1,655,843	6,413,249	467,117	35,865	3,427,387	2,419,396	25,125	44,627	5,916,535	5,916,535
	1963	61,984,000	31,855,100	1,617,900	7,551,400	455,200	n.a.	3,372,800	2,732,900 ¹	28,100 ¹	46,000 ¹	6,179,800 ¹	6,179,800 ¹
	1964	65,103,800	32,493,200	1,703,700	7,539,700	463,800	n.a.	3,713,500	2,941,200 ¹	29,100 ¹	55,200 ¹	6,739,000 ¹	6,739,000 ¹

n.a. Not available.
¹Estimated.

COMMERCIAL SALES OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM,
LAKE ERIE REGION, 1964

Sales Area	Standard Fluid	Special Fluid	Partly Skimmed	Skim Milk	Total Fluid Milk (Quarts)	Buttermilk	Chocolate		Total Fluid Cream*	Sour Cream
							Dairy Drink	Fluid Cream*		
Elgin County	3,434,351	16,891	1,176,595	717,688	5,345,525	42,217	262,532	133,718	9,049	
London	13,865,988	155,248	7,645,939	1,584,630	23,251,805	287,491	1,125,409	825,979	67,800	
Remainder Middlesex County	1,541,905	56,563	349,342	69,253	2,017,063	17,915	126,028	29,873	—	
Norfolk-Haldimand Counties	5,419,787	—	1,724,970	297,353	7,442,110	67,147	341,016	145,953	11,248	
Oxford County	4,924,622	11,012	1,269,851	346,572	6,552,057	57,341	397,123	147,513	4,718	

*Cereal, Table and Whipping Cream.

AGRICULTURE

TOTAL PURCHASES OF MILK FROM FARMERS BY LICENSED COMMERCIAL DAIRIES'
LAKE ERIE REGION, 1964

Sales Area	Milk Bought	Average Price	Total
	(lbs.)	per cwt.	Cost
		\$	\$
Elgin County.....	17,166,797	4.40	754,494
London.....	83,558,623	4.51	3,766,475
Remainder of Middlesex County.....	6,518,549	4.70	306,521
Norfolk-Haldimand Counties.....	28,157,502	4.48	1,260,126
Oxford County.....	22,546,288	4.62	1,042,219

PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER AND CHEDDAR CHEESE,
LAKE ERIE REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1964

		Elgin	Middlesex	Norfolk	Oxford	Total Lake Erie Region
				(Pounds)		
Creamery Butter.....	1946	462,879	2,545,129	405,210	730,531	4,143,749
	1951	325,387	2,287,701	595,723	744,757	3,953,568
	1956	2,355,609	2,303,248	840,515	890,001	6,389,373
	1961	329,113	1,532,485	1,781,731	673,808	4,317,137
	1962	321,522	1,628,796	2,081,066	754,963	4,786,347
	1963	315,555	1,531,460	2,071,306	828,830	4,747,151
	1964	314,675	1,434,414	2,285,906	3,077,025	7,112,020
				(Pounds)		
Cheddar Cheese.....	1946	900,656	3,869,614	—	7,070,784	11,841,054
	1951	168,930	2,693,239	95,880	1,889,497	4,847,546
	1956	239,459	1,614,239	91,485	1,585,921	3,531,104
	1961	394,625	1,721,785	54,520	1,940,468	4,111,398
	1962	392,687	1,964,549	42,930	2,453,037	4,853,203
	1963	347,123	2,124,000	50,252	2,614,622	5,135,997
	1964	352,373	2,414,349	34,662	2,725,360	5,526,744

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS,
LAKE ERIE REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1964

	Acres		Bushels		Farm Value		Acres		Bushels		Farm Value	
	No.		No.		\$		No.		No.		\$	
	Corn for Husking											
1946	34,200		1,627,200		1,726,600		281,600		542,000 ¹		6,380,150	
1951	62,200		3,426,400		6,176,500		249,600		610,500 ¹		9,438,000	
1961	99,969		7,356,800		8,465,300		240,538		681,500 ¹		9,945,700	
1963	149,000		9,946,200		13,695,200		232,500		605,500 ¹		11,736,900	
1964	185,400		14,957,500		18,522,200		230,600		603,600 ¹		11,202,300	
	Winter Wheat											
1946	69,100		1,966,330		2,428,800		69,300		617,800 ¹		2,262,500	
1951	110,400		3,132,300		6,435,900		57,300		624,800 ¹		2,962,700	
1961	104,424		3,667,500		4,999,100		54,180		650,700 ¹		3,361,100	
1963	78,500		3,092,900		5,285,900		59,000		678,000 ¹		4,113,800	
1964	79,900		2,898,800		4,655,700		61,700		849,300 ¹		4,528,500	
	Mixed Grains											
							92,900		4,570,300		2,823,210	
							78,700		4,024,700		4,192,100	
							40,903		2,282,800		1,949,900	
							41,000		2,377,800		2,083,300	
	Dry Beans											
							21,090		368,500		1,098,500	
1946	14,930		268,370		590,000		8,120		1,285,000		1,615,900	
1951	17,810		385,100		1,058,900		3,500		648,600		1,449,700	
1961	24,712		698,300		1,552,700		4,555		1,371,300		1,174,500	
1963	26,410		610,400		1,735,200		4,630		1,431,700		1,545,400	
1964	29,000		797,200		2,289,300		4,500		1,471,100		2,676,700	
							16,500		404,100		1,709,390	

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS,
LAKE ERIE REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1964 (Cont'd)[illegible]

*Does not include Sugar Beets, Seeded Pasture and Tobacco.

Tons.

²²Average value per acre in dollars.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1964

	Elgin			Middlesex			Norfolk		
	Acres No.	Bushels No.	Farm Value \$	Acres No.	Bushels No.	Farm Value \$	Acres No.	Bushels No.	Farm Value \$
Corn for Husking	48,200	3,952,400	4,940,500	66,000	5,319,600	6,649,500	29,100	2,191,200	2,739,000
Hay	41,300	109,400 ¹	2,143,100	82,600	223,000 ¹	4,098,700	22,500	59,000 ¹	1,081,500
Oats	31,300	1,928,100	1,369,000	72,000	4,528,800	3,441,900	21,000	1,199,100	875,300
Winter Wheat	23,400	856,400	1,370,200	30,400	1,124,800	1,788,400	15,400	531,300	871,300
Corn for Fodder	13,700	200,000 ¹	1,040,000	24,500	348,500 ¹	1,879,200	4,100	52,500 ¹	280,900
Potatoes	1,600	606,400	1,237,100	900	295,200	493,000	1,500	409,500	663,400
Soybeans	20,800	572,000	1,647,400	7,500	207,700	591,600	600	15,000	43,200
Mixed Grains	2,300	117,800	101,300	16,500	917,400	790,000	1,100	66,000	54,800
Dry Beans	7,800	195,000	824,850	8,400	201,600	852,770	100	2,500	10,650
Field Roots	200	132,000	75,300	840	548,500	307,200	140	93,400	54,200
Rye	7,600	193,800	209,300	3,100	76,900	85,400	17,500	444,500	480,100
Barley	1,400	59,500	63,700	6,400	307,800	331,400	500	20,500	23,400
Spring Wheat	220	5,800	9,200	620	18,200	28,400	600	17,100	27,700
Buckwheat	300	7,100	7,200	700	17,100	18,500	830	20,100	21,700
Dry Peas	20	410	1,070	60	1,230	3,150	—	—	—
Flax	70	1,140	3,200	120	1,920	5,500	—	—	—
All Field Crops*	200,210	75,132	15,042,420	320,640	66,632	21,364,620	114,970	62,862	7,227,150

AGRICULTURE

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1964 (Cont'd)

	Oxford			Farm Value			Total, Lake Erie Region		
	Acres	Bushels	No.	Acres	Bushels	No.	Acres	Bushels	Farm Value
									\$
Corn for Husking	42,100	3,494,300		185,400	14,957,500		185,400	14,957,500	18,522,200
Hay	84,200	212,200 ¹		230,600	603,600 ¹		230,600	603,600 ¹	11,202,300
Oats	70,300	4,351,600		194,600	12,007,600		194,600	12,007,600	8,993,400
Winter Wheat	10,700	386,300		79,900	2,898,800		79,900	2,898,800	4,655,700
Corn for Fodder	19,400	248,300 ¹		61,700	849,300 ¹		61,700	849,300 ¹	4,528,500
Potatoes	500	160,000		4,500	1,471,100		4,500	1,471,100	2,676,700
Soybeans	100	2,500		29,000	797,200		29,000	797,200	2,289,300
Mixed Grains	21,100	1,276,600		41,000	2,377,800		41,000	2,377,800	2,083,300
Dry Beans	200	5,000		16,500	404,100		16,500	404,100	1,709,390
Field Roots	1,800	1,193,400		2,980	1,967,300		2,980	1,967,300	1,093,100
Rye	6,100	153,700		34,300	868,900		34,300	868,900	945,400
Barley	2,500	120,300		10,800	508,100		10,800	508,100	556,800
Spring Wheat	400	11,700		1,840	52,800		1,840	52,800	83,800
Buckwheat	700	16,800		2,530	61,100		2,530	61,100	65,400
Dry Peas	90	1,760		170	3,400		170	3,400	8,740
Flax	—	—		190	3,060		190	3,060	8,700
All Field Crops*	260,190	60.68 ²		896,010	66.32 ²		896,010	66.32 ²	59,422,730

*Does not include Sugar Beets, Seeded Pasture and Tobacco.

¹Tons.

²Average value per acre in dollars.

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1958 TO 1964

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
	(Thousands of Pounds)						
Elgin.....	31,586	26,166	34,009	31,395	34,234	33,970	23,762
Middlesex.....	11,134	8,899	11,353	11,241	10,916	10,854	7,182
Norfolk.....	82,842	69,095	94,555	90,271	79,571	84,086	65,979
Oxford.....	16,405	13,534	19,627	18,185	16,406	16,863	14,197
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	141,967	117,694	159,545	151,092	141,128	145,773	111,120
Total, Ontario.....	173,331	145,188	198,922	190,367	180,032	179,275	136,411
Lake Erie as % of Ontario.....	81.9	81.1	80.2	79.4	78.4	81.3	81.5

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add.

MINING

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1963

	<u>Metallics</u>	<u>Non- Metallics</u>	<u>Fuels</u>	<u>Structural Materials</u>	<u>Total Value</u>	<u>Per Cent of Region</u>
			(Thousands of Dollars)			%
Elgin.....	—	—	728.3	116.1	844.4	3.6
Middlesex.....	—	—	213.3	6,810.2	7,023.5	30.0
Norfolk.....	—	—	555.9	390.2	946.1	4.0
Oxford.....	—	—	472.5 ¹	14,092.3	14,564.8 ¹	62.3
Total, Lake Erie Region....	—	—	1,970.0 ¹	21,408.8	23,378.8 ¹	100.0

¹Includes Brant County's share of Petroleum production and value.

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

**MINERAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE,
LAKE ERIE REGION, 1953, 1962 AND 1963**

	1953			1962			1963		
	Lake Erie Region	Per Cent of		Lake Erie Region	Per Cent of		Lake Erie Region	Per Cent of	
		Ontario	Ontario %		Ontario	Ontario %		Ontario	Ontario %
Fuels (\$000's)	943.8	4,878.4	19.3	2,222.0	9,463.6	23.5	1,970.0	9,509.1	20.7
Natural Gas..... '000 M cu. ft.	1,173.9	9,709.0	12.1	1,857.7	15,648.3	11.9	1,810.2	15,920.1	11.4
(\$000's)	469.6	3,883.6	12.1	688.8	5,802.4	11.9	687.9	6,049.6	11.4
Petroleum..... '000 barrels	142.9	299.7	47.7	475.1 ¹	1,134.5	41.9	446.7 ¹	1,205.4	37.1
(\$000's)	474.2	994.8	47.7	1,533.1 ¹	3,661.2	41.9	1,282.1 ¹	3,459.4	37.1
Structural Materials (\$000's)	6,580.9	77,219.3	8.5	17,166.3	146,787.5	11.7	21,408.8	154,217.5	13.9
Clay Products..... *	*	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	—
Cement..... '000 tons	212.5	14,829.2	1.4	484.3	20,146.8	2.4	483.5	21,819.7	2.2
(\$000's)	—	1,238.7	—	419.2	2,510.8	16.7	396.7	2,552.7	15.5
Lime..... '000 tons	331.4	659.1	50.3	6,550.8	38,704.1	16.9	6,314.0	39,551.7	16.0
(\$000's)	3,585.2	7,714.3	46.5	382.6	910.9	42.0	388.8	952.9	40.8
Sand and Gravel**..... '000 tons	3,304.9	43,658.1	7.6	4,402.5	10,527.9	41.8	4,504.7	11,434.2	39.4
(\$000's)	1,651.6	24,359.5	6.8	5,337.3	76,600.8	7.0	9,532.7	80,259.8	11.9
Stone				3,599.6	52,365.2	6.9	7,854.9	56,338.2	13.9
Limestone**..... '000 tons	807.7	8,390.9	9.6	1,316.6	17,279.8	7.6	1,426.5	19,205.9	7.4
(\$000's)	1,131.6	10,359.7	10.9	2,129.1	19,892.0	10.7	2,251.7	20,544.1	11.0
Total Value of Mineral Production (\$000's)	7,524.7	465,877.1	1.6	19,388.3 ¹	913,342.2	2.1	23,378.8 ¹	873,828.3	2.7

*No common measure.

**Estimated.

¹Includes Brant County's share of Petroleum production and value.

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED BY AND REVENUE RECEIVED FROM ULTIMATE CUSTOMERS* IN
THE LAKE ERIE REGION, SERVED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY BY THE
HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO, 1954, 1963 AND 1964

	1954		1963		1964		Sales (Kwh.)		Revenue (\$)	
	(Kwh. millions)		(\$000's)		(Kwh. millions)		1964/1954		1964/1963	
							% Change		% Change	
Primary										
Domestic (including Residential Type and Summer Cottage)	276.2	4,144	523.8	7,036	563.1	7,491	103.9	7.5	80.8	6.5
Farm	80.7	1,648	143.6	2,482	144.8	2,492	79.4	0.8	51.2	0.4
Commercial	104.8	1,745	239.7	3,359	264.2	3,633	152.1	10.2	108.2	8.2
Power (including Direct Industrial)	240.4	2,592	548.6	5,108	609.0	5,596	153.3	11.0	115.9	9.6
Street Lighting	10.3	282	17.1	429	18.8	475	82.5	9.9	68.4	10.7
Total	712.4	10,411	1,472.8	18,414	1,599.9	19,687	124.6	8.6	89.1	6.9
Secondary Power										
Other						5				
Total, Primary, Secondary and Other ..	712.4	10,411	1,472.8	18,414	1,599.9	19,692	124.6	8.6	89.1	6.9

*Total for Customers of Municipal Electrical Utilities; Ontario Hydro's Local Systems, Rural Operating Areas and Direct Industrial Customers.

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1961**

		Establish- ments	Employ- ees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products ¹	Selling Value of Factory Shipments ²
		No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Elgin.....	1946	98	2,210	3,075	286	10,268	6,163	16,717
	1951	101	3,313	7,507	536	31,373	15,288	47,197
	1956	98	3,153	9,539	676	33,641	20,974	55,291
	1957	105	3,579	11,412	721	41,999	26,512	69,232
	1958	103	3,259	10,870	704	49,990	24,879	75,573
	1959	103	3,442	12,109	784	64,213	29,588	94,585
	1960	115	3,261	11,971	780	60,455	31,217	92,452
	1961	106	3,152	11,698	832	57,925	19,426	78,183
Middlesex.....	1946	360	15,965	25,426	1,467	49,364	51,684	102,515
	1951	373	17,772	47,027	2,607	111,931	97,290	211,828
	1956	401	19,268	63,888	3,520	154,001	141,181	298,702
	1957	410	19,893	69,635	3,713	165,206	150,952	319,871
	1958	405	19,524	71,523	3,808	159,828	148,462	312,098
	1959	398	19,492	75,218	3,942	161,772	156,356	322,070
	1960	403	18,627	74,280	3,990	142,946	150,521	297,457
	1961	382	19,694	79,619	4,185	158,355	166,362	328,902
Norfolk.....	1946	74	2,031	2,837	230	24,426	8,737	33,393
	1951	85	1,976	4,479	336	36,533	11,009	47,878
	1956	93	2,235	6,603	498	43,899	14,999	59,396
	1957	96	2,118	6,861	517	45,273	12,700	58,490
	1958	94	2,260	7,693	771	52,283	15,175	68,229
	1959	97	2,348	8,770	704	51,318	18,097	70,119
	1960	99	2,452	8,887	805	49,991	23,070	73,866
	1961	83	2,385	9,305	772	58,125	21,698	80,595
Oxford.....	1946	179	6,019	8,715	953	30,144	18,442	49,539
	1951	202	7,024	16,726	1,544	59,072	35,800	96,416
	1956	189	7,307	22,256	2,343	67,044	40,686	110,073
	1957	193	7,168	23,387	4,086	70,809	48,575	123,470
	1958	188	6,910	23,298	4,695	81,147	48,335	134,177
	1959	189	7,555	26,753	4,761	86,794	54,520	146,075
	1960	194	7,185	26,385	4,278	83,070	50,743	138,091
	1961	165	6,630	25,476	3,294	80,348	52,079	135,721
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	1946	711	26,225	40,053	2,936	114,202	85,026	202,164
	1951	761	30,085	75,739	5,023	238,909	159,387	403,319
	1956	781	31,963	102,286	7,037	298,585	217,840	523,462
	1957	804	32,758	111,295	9,037	323,287	238,739	571,063
	1958	790	31,953	113,384	9,978	343,248	236,851	590,077
	1959	787	32,837	122,850	10,191	364,097	258,561	632,849
	1960	811	31,525	121,523	9,853	336,462	255,551	601,866
	1961	736	31,861	126,098	9,083	354,753	259,565	623,401

¹Excludes adjustment for inventory change.²Figures for 1946 and 1951 are "Gross Value of Products" instead of "Selling Value of Factory Shipments".

MANUFACTURING

REVISED PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY COUNTIES,
LAKE ERIE REGION, 1961 AND 1962

		Establish- ments	Total Employ- ees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products ¹	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
		No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Elgin.....	1961	107	3,276	12,507	828	58,576	20,174	79,578
	1962	114	3,495	13,821	916	56,087	33,585	90,588
Middlesex.....	1961	380	20,504	84,013	4,054	156,444	163,443	323,941
	1962	381	21,599	91,474	4,300	177,334	182,969	364,603
Norfolk.....	1961	83	2,494	9,691	772	58,125	21,748	80,645
	1962	84	2,790	10,973	901	62,564	24,898	88,363
Oxford.....	1961	165	7,089	27,913	3,294	80,348	52,079	135,721
	1962	175	7,912	30,812	4,116	104,005	61,396	169,517
Total, Lake								
Erie Region.....	1961	735	33,363	134,124	8,948	353,493	257,444	619,885
	1962	754	35,796	147,080	10,233	399,990	302,849	713,072

¹Excludes inventory change.

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add.

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS,
LAKE ERIE REGION, 1961**

	Establish- ments	Employ- ees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products ¹	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Foods and Beverages.....	206	6,690	25,964	2,799	112,700	70,605	186,104
Leather Industries.....	11	1,132	3,387	101	6,412	5,359	11,872
Textile Industries.....	15	702	2,306	161	9,530	3,578	13,269
Knitting Mills.....	15	1,877	5,427	204	8,132	9,853	18,189
Clothing Industries.....	7	347	855	26	1,251	2,447	3,724
Wood Industries.....	50	1,329	4,738	207	8,699	6,782	15,688
Furniture and Fixture Industries....	45	578	1,872	75	2,590	2,942	5,607
Paper and Allied Industries.....	10	1,034	4,510	161	14,114	7,829	22,104
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	84	2,006	8,664	194	6,796	14,379	21,369
Primary Metal Industries.....	9	1,086	5,338	399	11,390	9,808	21,597
Metal Fabricating Industries.....	92	3,112	13,516	571	33,395	26,129	60,095
Machinery Industries.....	33	2,052	9,071	377	17,938	15,376	33,691
Transportation Equipment Industries	20	1,969	8,842	392	16,613	12,204	29,209
Electrical Products Industries.....	18	4,269	16,776	757	36,239	33,753	70,749
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries.....	38	1,075	4,405	2,016	5,640	12,255	19,911
Chemical and Chemical Products Industries.....	30	672	2,921	226	9,718	7,565	17,509
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.....	47	713	2,458	105	3,831	4,572	8,508
Other Major Groups.....	6	1,218	5,047	312	49,765	14,130	64,207
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	736	31,861	126,098	9,083	354,753	259,565	623,401

¹Excludes inventory change.

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

MANUFACTURING

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS,
LAKE ERIE REGION, 1962

	Establish- ments	Total Employ- ees*	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products ¹	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Foods and Beverages.....	198	7,118	28,305	2,873	117,982	75,028	195,883
Leather Industries.....	12	1,213	3,852	120	7,111	5,783	13,014
Textile Industries.....	14	740	2,487	161	10,504	3,813	14,478
Knitting Mills.....	16	1,929	5,369	227	9,801	8,738	18,766
Clothing Industries.....	8	485	1,265	20	1,829	2,738	4,587
Wood Industries.....	51	1,291	4,738	204	8,447	7,324	15,975
Furniture and Fixture Industries....	52	696	2,358	79	2,825	3,728	6,632
Paper and Allied Industries.....	10	1,156	5,396	167	14,821	8,592	23,580
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	85	2,126	9,841	195	7,242	14,930	22,367
Primary Metal Industries.....	9	1,305	6,354	459	13,865	11,187	25,511
Metal Fabricating Industries.....	92	3,680	16,738	606	42,580	29,042	72,228
Machinery Industries.....	37	2,550	11,008	409	24,694	20,469	45,572
Transportation Equipment Industries	20	2,091	9,705	398	23,446	16,187	40,031
Electrical Products Industries.....	16	4,575	19,100	802	34,758	43,566	79,126
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries.....	43	1,352	5,812	2,687	7,368	15,625	25,680
Chemical and Chemical Products Industries.....	31	876	4,076	253	10,774	7,747	18,774
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.....	53	837	3,077	124	4,381	5,603	10,108
Other Major Groups.....	7	1,776	7,599	449	57,562	22,749	80,760
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	754	35,796	147,080	10,233	399,990	302,849	713,072

*Includes working owners and partners.

¹Excludes inventory change.

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRY,
LAKE ERIE REGION, 1961**

	Establish- ments	Employ- ees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products ¹	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Bakeries.....	63	1,105	3,570	379	4,607	6,049	11,035
Boat Building and Repair.....	3	11	33	1	20	24	45
Butter and Cheese.....	21	173	516	175	9,123	1,039	10,337
Canvas Products.....	7	31	82	3	65	130	198
Chemical, Miscellaneous.....	8	180	754	31	1,489	1,788	3,308
Clay Products (from domestic clays)	5	75	213	92	28	380	500
Coffins and Caskets.....	4	98	310	18	352	543	913
Concrete Products.....	16	300	1,267	161	1,164	2,380	3,705
Concrete, Ready-Mix.....	5	60	232	87	910	746	1,743
Condenseries.....	5	403	1,528	481	22,729	5,156	28,366
Confectionery.....	7	482	1,640	56	3,998	3,091	7,145
Dental Laboratories.....	7	25	101	2	46	165	213
Electrical Products, Miscellaneous..	5	329	1,108	49	2,167	2,548	4,764
Engraving and Duplicate Plates....	5	34	209	4	93	338	435
Feeds.....	40	346	1,408	202	14,557	4,201	18,960
Fertilizers, Mixed.....	6	162	843	112	5,033	2,348	7,493
Flour.....	5	52	176	40	2,347	389	2,776
Fruit and Vegetable Canners and Preservers.....	9	423	1,284	127	4,910	3,601	8,638
Furniture, Household.....	40	381	1,186	40	1,522	1,739	3,301
Furniture, Other.....	5	197	686	34	1,067	1,205	2,306
Glass Products.....	4	82	329	25	783	639	1,447
Hardware, Tools and Cutlery.....	8	109	448	21	372	601	994
Heating Equipment.....	7	192	654	42	754	1,792	2,588
Hosiery Mills.....	8	1,023	2,915	110	3,388	5,123	8,621
Ice Cream.....	4	466	2,064	233	6,041	3,146	9,420
Jewellery and Silverware.....	3	43	133	4	199	233	436
Knitting Mills, Other.....	7	854	2,512	94	4,744	4,730	9,568
Lithographing.....	10	682	2,805	65	2,835	4,372	7,272
Machine Shops.....	27	212	784	35	727	1,058	1,820
Machinery, Miscellaneous.....	26	1,655	7,241	293	14,067	12,602	26,962
Metal, Ornamental and Architectural	17	794	3,157	101	4,869	7,701	12,671
Motor Vehicle Parts.....	6	838	3,559	144	9,213	6,490	15,847
Pasteurizing Plants.....	22	445	1,840	205	4,811	2,319	7,335
Pharmaceuticals and Medicines....	4	85	301	5	169	974	1,148
Plastic Fabricators.....	5	138	405	31	761	750	1,542
Printing and Bookbinding.....	45	426	1,422	37	1,554	2,724	4,315
Railroad Rolling Stock.....	3	769	3,860	198	4,502	3,184	7,884
Sash, Door and Planing Mills.....	12	134	453	27	1,082	600	1,709
Sawmills.....	20	75	184	27	413	405	845
Signs and Displays.....	12	175	655	39	822	1,077	1,938
Soft Drinks.....	6	116	448	71	678	1,450	2,199
Truck Body and Trailers.....	8	351	1,390	49	2,878	2,507	5,434
Wood, Miscellaneous.....	4	10	24	3	37	27	67
Other Industries.....	202	17,320	71,364	5,129	212,829	157,200	375,158
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	736	31,861	126,098	9,083	354,753	259,565	623,401

¹Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

MANUFACTURING

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1961

	Establish- ments	Employ- ees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products ¹	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Elgin							
Foods and Beverages.....	34	433	1,487	287	14,590	5,073	19,950
Wood.....	12	311	918	45	1,474	1,209	2,728
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	11	172	648	20	322	1,011	1,353
Other Major Groups.....	49	2,236	8,645	479	41,539	12,135	54,153
Middlesex							
Foods and Beverages.....	86	4,529	18,502	1,442	49,506	49,483	100,431
Leather.....	6	784	2,438	82	4,946	3,835	8,863
Textiles.....	6	29	98	5	157	154	316
Knitting Mills.....	7	966	2,829	103	3,561	4,820	8,484
Clothing.....	5	337	832	25	1,219	2,391	3,635
Wood.....	20	387	1,340	100	2,966	1,644	4,710
Furniture and Fixtures.....	30	406	1,287	41	1,686	1,880	3,607
Paper and Allied Industries.....	7	951	4,242	153	13,783	7,456	21,392
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	53	1,563	7,028	148	5,959	11,725	17,832
Metal Fabricating.....	47	1,928	7,954	280	10,306	16,190	26,776
Non-Metallic Mineral Products..	21	289	1,149	209	1,953	2,382	4,544
Chemical and Chemical Products..	22	528	2,180	124	5,372	5,650	11,146
Miscellaneous Manufacturing....	33	377	1,308	63	1,641	2,189	3,893
Other Major Groups.....	39	6,620	28,430	1,409	55,301	56,562	113,272
Norfolk							
Foods and Beverages.....	22	695	2,270	339	11,194	5,812	17,345
Wood.....	9	33	69	7	110	120	237
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	9	84	267	7	124	420	551
Other Major Groups.....	43	1,573	6,697	419	46,696	15,348	62,463
Oxford							
Foods and Beverages.....	64	1,033	3,704	732	37,410	10,236	48,378
Knitting Mills.....	6	866	2,487	97	3,760	4,491	8,348
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	11	187	720	19	391	1,223	1,633
Metal Fabricating.....	20	501	1,970	130	2,864	2,813	5,807
Non-Metallic Mineral Products..	10	716	2,997	1,729	3,278	9,343	14,350
Other Major Groups.....	54	3,327	13,598	588	32,646	23,970	57,204

¹Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRY,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1961**

	Establish- ments	Employ- ees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products ¹	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Elgin							
Furniture, Household.....	3	7	17	1	19	20	40
Machine Shops.....	4	24	83	4	76	123	203
Machinery, Miscellaneous.....	7	592	2,591	129	5,708	4,491	10,328
Pasteurizing Plants.....	5	79	367	38	845	563	1,446
Printing and Bookbinding.....	6	65	220	8	172	360	540
Sawmills.....	5	12	21	2	40	49	91
Other Industries.....	76	2,373	8,400	649	51,065	13,822	65,536
Middlesex							
Bakeries.....	28	848	2,808	301	3,410	4,344	8,055
Chemical, Miscellaneous.....	6	174	730	29	1,321	1,718	3,068
Clay Products, Domestic Clay....	3	29	91	40	9	199	248
Concrete Products.....	8	113	508	76	518	925	1,579
Dental Laboratories.....	3	12	43	—	23	80	103
Engraving and Duplicating Plates	5	34	209	4	93	338	435
Feeds.....	15	67	219	41	1,413	341	1,795
Hardware, Tools, Cutlery.....	5	90	358	16	292	462	770
Machine Shops.....	12	91	351	17	263	491	771
Machinery, Miscellaneous.....	9	703	3,037	108	4,053	4,677	8,838
Metal, Ornamental Architecture..	15	769	3,070	97	4,636	7,564	12,297
Metal Stamp and Press, etc.....	6	98	308	12	648	556	1,216
Models and Patterns.....	3	47	181	6	89	211	306
Ophthalmic Goods.....	3	13	38	1	33	95	129
Pasteurizing Plants.....	8	236	1,014	96	2,711	1,118	3,925
Pharmaceutical and Medicinal..	4	85	302	5	169	974	1,148
Plastic Fabricators.....	5	138	405	31	761	750	1,542
Printing and Bookbinding.....	31	310	1,029	21	1,213	2,051	3,285
Sash, Door, Planing Mills.....	9	117	404	24	1,000	527	1,551
Sawmills.....	6	39	123	20	313	283	616
Signs and Displays.....	10	71	304	17	257	529	803
Soft Drinks.....	5	109	425	67	651	1,402	2,120
Other Industries.....	183	15,501	63,662	3,156	134,479	136,726	274,361
Norfolk							
Bakeries.....	11	79	268	30	296	498	824
Heating Equipment.....	4	93	315	20	321	675	1,016
Machine Shops.....	3	7	22	1	11	24	36
Other Industries.....	65	2,206	8,698	721	57,497	20,501	78,719
Oxford							
Bakeries.....	12	91	293	28	290	318	636
Butter and Cheese.....	9	83	219	71	2,768	482	3,321
Condenseries.....	4	309	1,201	363	13,208	3,058	16,629
Furniture, Household.....	8	22	56	3	95	96	194
Machine Shops.....	8	90	327	13	377	420	810
Machinery, Miscellaneous.....	5	219	981	37	2,430	2,213	4,680
Metal Stamp and Press etc.....	4	48	159	28	477	276	781
Pasteurizing Plants.....	8	83	272	42	636	403	1,081
Other Industries.....	107	5,685	21,968	2,710	60,067	44,811	107,588

¹Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

MANUFACTURING

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, SELECTED CENTRES,
LAKE ERIE REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1961

		Establish- ments	Employ- ees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products ¹	Selling Value of Factory Shipments ²
		No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Elgin								
St. Thomas.....	1946	42	1,522	2,264	143	4,017	4,283	8,443
	1951	45	2,494	5,803	314	10,871	10,936	22,121
	1956	49	2,323	7,559	437	14,243	15,847	30,527
	1957	53	2,674	9,076	462	18,872	21,781	41,115
	1958	53	2,417	8,517	428	16,445	18,733	35,606
	1959	52	2,505	9,251	469	18,222	21,290	39,981
	1960	60	2,418	9,245	484	17,385	20,593	38,462
	1961	57	2,272	8,724	473	16,396	15,627	32,496
West Lorne.....								
	1946	8	171	192	13	902	648	1,563
	1951	8	237	477	30	1,260	1,066	2,356
	1956	7	249	602	32	1,450	1,028	2,510
	1957	7	255	585	30	1,426	803	2,259
	1958	7	284	736	31	1,290	1,257	2,578
	1959	7	291	798	35	1,643	1,303	2,981
	1960	7	250	703	35	1,473	1,142	2,650
	1961				n.a.			
Middlesex								
Glencoe.....	1946	7	17	14	4	135	29	168
	1951	7	116	181	9	517	399	925
	1956	7	215	500	13	1,114	907	2,034
	1957	8	226	566	17	1,144	984	2,145
	1958	8	238	586	20	1,237	952	2,209
	1959	8	246	657	19	1,298	1,152	2,469
	1960	9	264	747	22	1,277	1,249	2,548
	1961				n.a.			
London.....								
	1946	262	14,363	23,294	1,277	41,367	48,001	90,645
	1951	273	15,417	40,515	2,194	79,059	86,098	167,351
	1956	282	15,311	50,559	2,685	99,452	109,544	211,681
	1957	284	15,768	54,815	2,909	101,732	114,458	219,099
	1958	281	15,110	54,928	2,822	99,819	110,233	212,874
	1959	277	15,175	58,321	2,956	108,169	118,624	229,749
	1960	288	15,417	62,518	3,198	117,030	124,906	245,134
	1961	282	16,852	68,287	3,464	131,367	140,063	274,894
Lucan.....								
	1946	5	22	18	3	165	31	199
	1951							
	1956				n.a.			
	1957							
	1958							
	1959	4	20	57	4	214	80	298
	1960	4	32	95	6	242	115	363
	1961	3	9	25	5	235	34	274

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, SELECTED CENTRES,
LAKE ERIE REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1961 (Cont'd)

		Establish- ments	Employ- ees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products ¹	Selling Value of Factory Shipments ²
		No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Middlesex (Cont'd)								
Parkhill.....	1946	5	35	47	4	289	182	475
	1951	6	37	64	10	273	98	381
	1956	7	32	68	10	351	118	479
	1957	7	32	78	17	302	129	448
	1958	7	35	74	19	231	134	384
	1959	6	33	76	23	194	140	357
	1960	6	31	75	21	150	107	278
	1961	6	30	75	26	217	141	384
Strathroy.....	1946	21	578	660	41	2,130	1,437	3,608
	1951	19	485	969	57	2,596	1,601	4,254
	1956	22	574	1,563	86	3,058	4,022	7,166
	1957	23	559	1,446	74	3,107	2,081	5,262
	1958	25	672	1,978	89	3,781	4,505	8,375
	1959	22	621	1,749	76	3,357	3,589	7,022
	1960	23	590	1,749	86	3,134	3,055	6,275
	1961	23	709	2,392	117	4,721	5,068	9,906
Norfolk								
Port Dover.....	1946	7	75	113	9	424	363	796
	1951	8	116	184	19	783	614	1,416
	1956	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,448
	1957	9	123	271	23	917	541	1,481
	1958	9	178	363	25	1,141	550	1,716
	1959	9	181	375	22	1,092	712	1,826
	1960	9	328	822	113	3,882	1,161	5,156
	1961	8	246	675	111	4,253	1,342	5,706
Simcoe.....	1946	25	1,385	2,054	156	11,749	6,296	18,201
	1951	31	1,402	3,341	224	20,209	8,440	28,873
	1956	32	1,397	4,538	320	25,772	9,983	36,075
	1957	32	1,286	4,607	325	24,759	9,029	34,113
	1958	27	1,390	5,176	534	29,140	9,499	39,173
	1959	29	1,437	5,940	463	31,810	12,180	44,453
	1960	33	1,418	5,584	464	24,172	17,702	42,338
	1961	31	1,433	6,087	437	27,961	17,610	46,008
Waterford.....	1946	7	124	135	9	517	242	768
	1951	4	75	139	8	320	269	597
	1956	5	113	228	15	700	409	1,124
	1957	n.a.						
	1958							
	1959	8	144	345	22	947	698	1,667
	1960	8	156	402	25	1,030	938	1,993
	1961	7	160	384	27	988	876	1,891

MANUFACTURING

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, SELECTED CENTRES,
LAKE ERIE REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1961 (Cont'd)

		Establish- ments	Employ- ees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products ¹	Selling Value of Factory Shipments ²
		No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Oxford								
Ingersoll.....	1946	21	1,310	2,067	145	5,121	3,974	9,240
	1951	27	1,342	3,425	242	12,376	7,375	19,993
	1956	25	1,146	3,640	226	9,827	5,685	15,738
	1957	30	1,125	3,597	241	11,289	8,421	19,951
	1958	29	1,034	3,443	584	11,861	8,989	21,434
	1959	30	1,080	3,788	691	12,888	8,781	22,360
	1960	27	983	3,565	644	12,795	8,274	21,713
	1961	23	926	3,534	322	15,896	7,490	23,708
Norwich.....	1946	7	114	111	17	917	297	1,231
	1951	8	104	184	35	929	459	1,423
	1956	8	83	200	24	837	436	1,297
	1957	8	82	210	17	681	485	1,183
	1958	8	85	204	20	1,044	660	1,724
	1959	7	89	231	24	1,101	348	1,473
	1960	7	66	162	12	422	585	1,019
	1961	5	59	140	7	200	191	398
Tavistock.....	1946	11	178	212	21	1,612	328	1,961
	1951	9	176	321	26	2,435	558	3,019
	1956	7	144	320	29	1,719	463	2,211
	1957	7	83	206	22	1,107	322	1,451
	1958	7	80	199	25	1,053	274	1,352
	1959	7	86	233	26	895	343	1,264
	1960	8	93	242	26	897	417	1,340
	1961	8	96	268	25	897	472	1,394
Tillsonburg.....	1946	20	584	846	95	6,184	2,103	8,382
	1951	27	890	1,903	222	8,789	2,954	11,965
	1956	25	1,001	2,603	312	11,932	5,083	17,327
	1957	26	985	2,833	359	17,387	5,266	23,012
	1958	26	971	3,010	342	20,526	4,290	25,158
	1959	27	1,095	3,237	343	18,495	5,259	24,097
	1960	31	1,144	3,612	333	17,674	6,329	24,336
	1961	25	984	3,380	352	11,187	5,562	17,101
Woodstock.....	1946	63	3,310	4,733	335	10,791	9,327	20,453
	1951	64	3,842	9,382	469	27,937	19,942	48,348
	1956	64	4,164	13,318	889	36,166	22,674	59,729
	1957	58	4,118	14,094	2,311	33,817	28,127	64,255
	1958	58	3,933	13,750	2,232	38,934	27,234	68,400
	1959	59	4,329	16,235	2,053	45,812	30,832	78,697
	1960	62	4,113	15,933	1,872	41,995	27,533	71,400
	1961	56	3,842	15,543	1,521	43,268	31,819	76,608

n.a. Not available.

¹Excludes adjustment for inventory change.²Figures for 1946 and 1951 are "Gross Value of Products" instead of "Selling Value of Factory Shipments".

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
URBAN AND RURAL DISTRIBUTION,
LAKE ERIE REGION, 1961

	Establish- ments	Employ- ees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products ¹	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Elgin							
St. Thomas.....	57	2,272	8,724	473	16,396	15,627	32,496
Other Urban and Rural.....	49	880	2,972	359	41,530	3,799	45,688
Middlesex							
London.....	282	16,852	68,287	3,464	131,367	140,063	274,894
Parkhill.....	6	30	75	26	217	141	384
Strathroy.....	23	709	2,392	117	4,721	5,068	9,906
Other Urban.....	14	281	761	32	1,899	1,605	3,536
Rural.....	57	1,822	8,104	546	20,151	19,485	40,182
Norfolk							
Port Dover.....	8	246	675	111	4,253	1,342	5,706
Simcoe.....	31	1,433	6,087	437	27,961	17,610	46,008
Waterford.....	7	160	384	27	988	876	1,891
Other Urban and Rural.....	37	546	2,158	197	24,924	1,870	26,991
Oxford							
Ingersoll.....	23	926	3,534	322	15,896	7,490	23,708
Norwich.....	5	59	140	7	200	191	398
Tavistock.....	8	96	268	25	897	472	1,394
Tillsonburg.....	25	984	3,380	352	11,187	5,562	17,101
Woodstock.....	56	3,842	15,543	1,521	43,268	31,819	76,608
Other Urban and Rural.....	48	723	2,610	1,067	8,900	6,545	16,512

¹Excludes inventory change.

TRANSPORTATION

ROAD AND HIGHWAY MILEAGES BY TYPE OF ROAD,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1964

	Total Mileage	King's Highways	County Roads	Organized Township Roads	Urban Roads
Elgin..... Miles	1,452	145	283	881	143
%	(100.0)	(10.0)	(19.5)	(60.7)	(9.8)
Middlesex..... Miles	2,808	225	390	1,664	529
%	(100.0)	(8.0)	(13.9)	(59.3)	(18.8)
Norfolk..... Miles	1,310	98	217	913	82
%	(100.0)	(7.5)	(16.6)	(69.7)	(6.3)
Oxford..... Miles	1,575	142	216	1,047	170
%	(100.0)	(9.0)	(13.7)	(66.5)	(10.8)
Total, Lake Erie Region .. Miles	7,145	610	1,106	4,505	924
%	(100.0)	(8.5)	(15.5)	(63.1)	(12.9)
Total, Ontario..... Miles	85,318 ¹	9,710	9,195	48,996	10,135
%	(100.0)	(11.4)	(10.8)	(57.4)	(11.9)
Lake Erie as % of Ontario. %	8.4	6.3	12.0	9.2	9.1

¹Includes 2,900 miles of Secondary Highways, 119 miles of Tertiary Roads and 4,264 miles of Unorganized Township Roads.

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add.

CARGOES LOADED AND UNLOADED IN COASTWISE AND IN INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING, PORT BURWELL AND PORT STANLEY, 1961 TO 1963

	Coastwise Shipping			International Shipping			Total Cargo Handled
	Loaded	Unloaded	Total	Loaded	Unloaded	Total	
	(Cargo tons—2,000 lbs.)						
Port Burwell							
1961							
Coal, Bituminous.....	—	60,222	60,222	—	253,443	253,443	313,665
Total.....	—	60,222	60,222	—	253,443	253,443	313,665
1962							
Coal, Bituminous.....	—	88,141	88,141	—	214,711	214,711	302,852
Total.....	—	88,141	88,141	—	214,711	214,711	302,852
1963							
Coal, Bituminous.....	—	41,970	41,970	—	221,437	221,437	263,407
Machinery.....	810	—	810	—	—	—	810
Total.....	810	41,970	42,780	—	221,437	221,437	264,217
Port Stanley							
1961							
Wheat.....	9,800	—	9,800	—	—	—	9,800
Dried, Preserved, Fruits.....	—	—	—	—	83	83	83
Fruit Preparations, n.e.s.....	—	—	—	—	33	33	33
Distilled Alcoholic Beverages.....	—	—	—	—	393	393	393
Soyabeans.....	15,860	—	15,860	—	—	—	15,860
Coal, Bituminous.....	—	—	—	—	172,339	172,339	172,339
Stone, Crude, n.e.s.....	—	—	—	—	39	39	39
Vegetable Oils and Fats, n.e.s....	—	—	—	—	110	110	110
Fuel Oil.....	—	134,692	134,692	—	51,731	51,731	186,423
Cement Basic Products.....	—	—	—	—	1,456	1,456	1,456
General Cargo.....	—	—	—	—	1,052	1,052	1,052
Total.....	25,660	134,692	160,352	—	227,236	227,236	387,588
1962							
Dairy Produce, n.e.s.....	1,130	—	1,130	—	—	—	1,130
Wheat.....	4,615	—	4,615	—	—	—	4,615
Dried, Preserved, Fruits.....	—	—	—	—	25	25	25
Soyabeans.....	8,607	—	8,607	—	—	—	8,607
Coal, Bituminous.....	—	—	—	—	186,050	186,050	186,050
Stone, Crude, n.e.s.....	—	—	—	—	297	297	297
Fuel Oil.....	—	164,238	164,238	—	—	—	164,238
General Cargo.....	799	—	799	—	—	—	799
Total.....	15,151	164,238	179,389	—	186,372	186,372	365,761
1963							
Wheat.....	15,782	—	15,782	—	—	—	15,782
Fruit, Fresh, Frozen, n.e.s.....	—	—	—	—	23	23	23
Beans and Peas, Dried.....	—	—	—	676	—	676	676
Soyabeans.....	2,820	—	2,820	—	—	—	2,820
Coal, Bituminous.....	—	—	—	—	186,099	186,099	186,099
Stone, Crude, n.e.s.....	—	—	—	—	377	377	377
Oils, Fats, Waxes, n.e.s.....	—	—	—	—	110	110	110
Fuel Oil.....	—	175,679	175,679	—	14,087	14,087	189,766
Total.....	18,602	175,679	194,281	676	200,696	201,372	395,653
n.e.s.—Not elsewhere specified.							

TRANSPORTATION

NUMBER AND REGISTERED NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS*
ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM PORT BURWELL AND PORT STANLEY, 1961 TO 1963

		Arrived		Departed		Total	
		Registered		Registered		Registered	
		Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons
Coastwise Shipping							
Port Burwell.....	1961	21	28,477	19	29,327	40	57,804
	1962	33	44,512	29	43,309	62	87,821
	1963	14	26,391	10	23,294	24	49,685
Port Stanley.....	1961	52	69,546	56	78,166	108	147,712
	1962	71	79,898	74	98,309	145	178,207
	1963	77	96,863	71	98,970	148	195,833
International Seaborne Shipping							
Port Burwell.....	1961	71	163,188	72	160,327	143	323,515
	1962	69	136,342	75	136,572	144	272,914
	1963	60	161,344	62	163,122	122	324,466
Port Stanley.....	1961	44	135,713	40	128,007	84	263,720
	1962	33	124,467	27	103,474	60	227,941
	1963	38	127,594	36	124,432	74	252,026
Total Coastwise and International Shipping							
Port Burwell.....	1961	92	191,665	91	189,654	183	381,319
	1962	102	180,854	104	179,881	206	360,735
	1963	74	187,735	72	186,416	146	374,151
Port Stanley.....	1961	96	205,259	96	206,173	192	411,432
	1962	104	204,365	101	201,783	205	406,148
	1963	115	224,457	107	223,402	222	447,859
Grand Total.....	1961	188	396,924	187	395,827	375	792,751
	1962	206	385,219	205	381,664	411	766,883
	1963	189	412,192	179	409,818	368	822,010

*Fishing vessels excluded.

ESTIMATED NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF TELEPHONES COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1954, 1963 AND 1964

		Independent Systems	Bell Telephone	Total	Per cent Change 1964/1954
		No.	No.	No.	%
Elgin.....	1954	5,537	10,820	16,357	41.3
	1963	5,358	15,506	20,864	
	1964	4,711	18,397	23,108	
Middlesex.....	1954	6,236	53,095	59,331	68.9
	1963	2,997	93,206	96,203	
	1964	3,018	97,199	100,217	
Norfolk.....	1954	—	9,700	9,700	68.5
	1963	—	16,104	16,104	
	1964	—	16,345	16,345	
Oxford.....	1954	2,483	15,419	17,902	55.1
	1963	3,748	23,212	26,960	
	1964	3,862	23,910	27,772	
Total, Lake Erie Region..	1954	14,256	89,034	103,290	62.1
	1963	12,103	148,028	160,131	
	1964	11,591	155,851	167,442	

Note: Excludes telephones of systems operated by Federal and Provincial Government departments or commissions and by incorporated companies other than telephone companies.

RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION, LAKE ERIE REGION, SEPTEMBER, 1965

	Radio			Television		
	Call	Frequency (Kilocycles)	Power (Watts)	Call	Channel	Power (Watts)
	Letters			Letters	Canal	
London.....	CFPL	980	10,000 (D) (DA-2) 5,000 (N)	CFPL-TV	10	325,000 Video 195,000 Audio
	CFPL-FM	95.9*	179,000			
	CKSL	1410	10,000 (DA-2)			
St. Thomas.....	CHLO	680	1,000 (DA-1)			
Simcoe.....	CFRS	1560	250 (D)			
Tillsonburg.....	CKOT	1510	1,000 (DA-D)			
Woodstock.....	CKOX	1340	1,000 (D) (DA-D) 250 (N)			

*Megacycles.

FM—Frequency Modulated.

TV—Television

D—Day-time operation only.

N—Night-time operation.

DA—Directional Antenna.

DA-1—Directional Antenna—same pattern day and night.

DA-2—Directional Antenna—different patterns for day and night.

Note: Radio stations are AM (amplitude modulated) standard band broadcasting except where otherwise specified.

CONSTRUCTION, HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED,
LAKE ERIE REGION, 1951 TO 1964

		Total	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and Government	Other
1951.....	(\$000's)	21,667	9,031	2,362	3,040	7,228	6
	%	(100.0)	(41.7)	(10.9)	(14.0)	(33.4)	*
1952.....	(\$000's)	23,306	10,740	3,212	3,054	6,296	4
	%	(100.0)	(46.1)	(13.8)	(13.1)	(27.0)	*
1953.....	(\$000's)	20,474	12,589	3,189	2,905	1,776	15
	%	(100.0)	(61.5)	(15.6)	(14.2)	(8.7)	(0.1)
1954.....	(\$000's)	26,077	13,824	2,751	2,645	6,811	46
	%	(100.0)	(53.0)	(10.5)	(10.1)	(26.1)	(0.2)
1955.....	(\$000's)	29,852	16,684	2,228	5,549	5,290	103
	%	(100.0)	(55.9)	(7.5)	(18.6)	(17.7)	(0.3)
1956.....	(\$000's)	32,345	14,760	5,059	6,201	6,265	60
	%	(100.0)	(45.6)	(15.6)	(19.2)	(19.4)	(0.2)
1957.....	(\$000's)	30,828	15,517	4,461	4,406	6,383	61
	%	(100.0)	(50.3)	(14.5)	(14.3)	(20.7)	(0.2)
1958.....	(\$000's)	51,945	29,295	3,014	9,190	10,408	38
	%	(100.0)	(56.4)	(5.8)	(17.7)	(20.0)	(0.1)
1959.....	(\$000's)	52,196	30,608	6,838	7,931	6,790	29
	%	(100.0)	(58.6)	(13.1)	(15.2)	(13.0)	(0.1)
1960.....	(\$000's)	40,429	21,239	3,630	5,876	9,659	25
	%	(100.0)	(52.5)	(9.0)	(14.5)	(23.9)	(0.1)
1961.....	(\$000's)	52,773	27,160	2,014	11,163	12,435	1
	%	(100.0)	(51.5)	(3.8)	(21.2)	(23.6)	*
1962.....	(\$000's)	71,859	28,703	4,303	12,427	26,426	—
	%	(100.0)	(39.9)	(6.0)	(17.3)	(36.8)	—
1963.....	(\$000's)	67,235	28,775	6,399	17,269	14,792	—
	%	(100.0)	(42.8)	(9.5)	(25.7)	(22.0)	—
1964.....	(\$000's)	78,176	34,765	9,832	8,537	25,042	—
	%	(100.0)	(44.5)	(12.6)	(10.9)	(32.0)	—

*Less than 0.5 per cent.

Note: A building permit may be issued by municipalities for: construction of new buildings, repairs, alterations, additions or conversions to existing buildings; installations of heating, plumbing and other facilities; erection of signs, posters, canopies, etc., and other improvements to property.

Industrial includes buildings used for: manufacturing and processing; transportation, communication and other utilities, and agriculture, forestry, mine and mill buildings.

Commercial includes stores, warehouses, garages, office buildings, theatres, hotels, funeral parlours, beauty salons and miscellaneous commercial—signs, posters, heating and plumbing installations, etc.

Institutional and Government includes expenditure made by the community, public and government for buildings and structures—schools, universities, hospitals, clinics, churches, homes for the aged, blind, deaf and dumb, government office and administration buildings, law enforcement, public protection, national defence, and ancillary buildings such as dormitories, residences, church rectories, gymnasiums, heating plants, laundries and cafeterias for hospitals, schools or universities.

Other includes structures not classified elsewhere.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

CONSTRUCTION, HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS STARTED AND COMPLETED IN NEW
RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION, CENTRES OF 5,000 POPULATION AND OVER,
LAKE ERIE REGION, 1954 AND 1961 TO 1964

	Started					Completed				
	1954	1961	1962	1963	1964	1954	1961	1962	1963	1964
London (Metropolitan).....	1,386	1,799	2,251	2,129	2,668	1,297	2,033	1,699	1,451	2,368
Ingersoll.....	18	23	15	31	32	19	27	22	10	30
St. Thomas.....	42	55	76	86	109	66	63	63	80	113
Simcoe.....	20	44	66	91	55	28	39	61	92	33
Tillsonburg.....	33	34	44	30	19	30	39	32	35	24
Woodstock.....	138	144	195	150	316	117	122	161	167	193

CONSTRUCTION, HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

TYPE OF OCCUPIED DWELLING,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1951 AND 1961

			Total Occupied Dwellings ¹	Single Detached ²	Single Attached ³	Apartment or Flat ⁴	Other ⁵
Elgin.....	1951	No.	15,330	11,895	570	2,840	25
		%	(100.0)	(77.6)	(3.7)	(18.5)	(0.2)
	1961	No.	17,273	13,870	892	2,477	34
		%	(100.0)	(80.3)	(5.2)	(14.3)	(0.2)
Middlesex.....	1951	No.	44,090	32,575	1,765	9,685	65
		%	(100.0)	(73.9)	(4.0)	(22.0)	(0.1)
	1961	No.	61,284	43,363	2,933	14,763	225
		%	(100.0)	(70.8)	(4.8)	(24.1)	(0.4)
Norfolk.....	1951	No.	11,785	9,670	725	1,365	25
		%	(100.0)	(82.1)	(6.2)	(11.6)	(0.2)
	1961	No.	14,081	11,898	603	1,535	45
		%	(100.0)	(84.5)	(4.3)	(10.9)	(0.3)
Oxford.....	1951	No.	16,440	12,325	1,255	2,830	30
		%	(100.0)	(75.0)	(7.6)	(17.2)	(0.2)
	1961	No.	19,451	15,093	1,643	2,685	30
		%	(100.0)	(77.6)	(8.4)	(13.8)	(0.2)
Total, Lake Erie Region ..	1951	No.	87,645	66,465	4,315	16,720	145
		%	(100.0)	(75.8)	(4.9)	(19.1)	(0.2)
	1961	No.	112,089	84,224	6,071	21,460	334
		%	(100.0)	(75.1)	(5.4)	(19.1)	(0.3)
Total, Ontario.....	1951	No.	1,181,125	823,930	133,855	219,360	3,980
		%	(100.0)	(69.8)	(11.3)	(18.6)	(0.3)
	1961	No.	1,640,750	1,140,653	170,312	324,859	4,926
		%	(100.0)	(69.5)	(10.4)	(19.8)	(0.3)
Lake Erie as							
% of Ontario.....	1951	%	7.4	8.1	3.2	7.6	3.6
	1961	%	6.8	7.4	3.6	6.6	6.8

¹For Census purposes a dwelling is defined as a structurally separate set of living quarters with a private entrance from outside the building or from a common hallway or stairway inside.

²Defined as a "single house" containing only one dwelling unit which is completely separated on all sides from any other dwelling or structure.

³Includes dwelling units separated by a common wall extending from ground to roof.

⁴Includes apartments in apartment blocks or apartment hotels; suites in duplexes or triplexes (i.e. division between dwelling units is horizontal); living quarters above or in rear of business premises; janitor's quarters; private quarters for families of staff members in hospitals or other institutions.

⁵Includes mobile dwellings such as trailers, railway cars, boats, etc. and other unusual types of dwellings (makeshift or temporary), occupied by persons with no other usual residence at the Census date.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING TENURE AND SPECIFIED CHARACTERISTICS,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1951 AND 1961

		Total Occupied Dwellings	Average Number of Rooms	By Tenure ¹				Condition of Dwelling			
				Owner-Occupied		Tenant-Occupied		In Need of Major Repair		In Good Condition	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Elgin.....	1951	15,330	6.2	10,980	71.6	4,350	28.4	1,520	9.9	n.a.	—
	1961	17,273	6.1	12,991	75.2	4,282	24.8	1,307	7.6	11,211	64.9
Middlesex.....	1951	44,090	5.7	30,425	69.0	13,665	31.0	3,420	7.8	n.a.	—
	1961	61,284	5.5	42,698	69.7	18,586	30.3	2,420	3.9	48,168	78.6
Norfolk.....	1951	11,785	6.3	8,215	69.7	3,570	30.3	1,250	10.6	n.a.	—
	1961	14,081	6.0	10,091	71.7	3,990	28.3	960	6.8	9,399	66.7
Oxford.....	1951	16,440	6.2	11,660	70.9	4,780	29.1	1,510	9.2	n.a.	—
	1961	19,451	6.1	14,562	74.9	4,889	25.1	1,245	6.4	13,307	68.4
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	1951	87,645	6.0 ²	61,280	69.9	26,365	30.1	7,700	8.8	n.a.	—
	1961	112,089	5.8 ²	80,342	71.7	31,747	28.3	5,932	5.3	82,085	73.2
Total, Ontario.....	1951	1,181,125	5.7	821,335	69.5	359,790	30.5	115,350	9.8	n.a.	—
	1961	1,640,750	5.5	1,157,229	70.5	483,521	29.5	74,127	4.5	1,252,216	76.3
Lake Erie as % of Ontario.....	1951	7.4		7.5		7.3		6.7		n.a.	
	1961	6.8		6.9		6.6		8.0		6.6	

n.a. Not available.

¹Dwellings were classified as owned even though mortgaged if it belonged to some member of the household. Tenant-occupied includes dwellings rented by the head or a member of the household, and dwellings in which the head of the family was provided with free living quarters, whether or not in return for services rendered.²Estimated.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING WATER AND SEWAGE UTILITIES,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1951 AND 1961

	Total Occupied Dwellings	Dwellings with Running Water				Dwellings Without Running Water	Dwellings with Sewage Disposal		
		Source		Hot and cold	Cold Only		Connection to Sewer	Septic Tank or Cesspool	
		Municipal Mains	Private Source						
Elgin.....	1951	No.	15,330 (100.0)	n.a.	9,920 (64.7)	2,330 (15.2)	3,080 (20.1)	n.a.	n.a.
	1961	No.	17,273 (100.0)	10,401 (60.2)	14,781 (85.6)	1,133 (6.6)	1,359 (7.9)	5,989 (34.7)	9,077 (52.6)
Middlesex.....	1951	No.	44,090 (100.0)	n.a.	32,645 (74.0)	5,805 (13.2)	5,640 (12.8)	n.a.	n.a.
	1961	No.	61,284 (100.0)	49,249 (80.4)	57,123 (93.2)	2,049 (3.3)	2,112 (3.4)	40,804 (66.6)	17,385 (28.4)
Norfolk.....	1951	No.	11,785 (100.0)	n.a.	5,885 (49.9)	2,460 (20.9)	3,440 (29.2)	n.a.	n.a.
	1961	No.	14,081 (100.0)	5,753 (40.9)	11,212 (79.6)	1,121 (8.0)	1,748 (12.4)	4,405 (31.3)	6,724 (47.8)
Oxford.....	1951	No.	16,440 (100.0)	n.a.	11,120 (67.6)	2,715 (16.5)	2,605 (15.8)	n.a.	n.a.
	1961	No.	19,451 (100.0)	11,917 (61.3)	17,538 (90.2)	1,163 (6.0)	750 (3.9)	9,193 (47.3)	8,573 (44.1)
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	1951	No.	87,645 (100.0)	n.a.	59,570 (68.0)	13,310 (15.2)	14,765 (16.8)	n.a.	n.a.
	1961	No.	112,089 (100.0)	77,320 (69.0)	100,654 (89.8)	5,466 (4.9)	5,969 (5.3)	60,391 (53.9)	41,759 (37.3)
Total, Ontario.....	1951	No.	1,181,125 (100.0)	n.a.	811,145 (68.7)	159,835 (13.5)	210,145 (17.8)	n.a.	n.a.
	1961	No.	1,640,750 (100.0)	1,267,248 (77.2)	1,462,170 (89.1)	81,198 (4.9)	97,382 (5.9)	1,095,011 (66.7)	396,487 (24.2)
Lake Erie as % of Ontario.....	1951	%	7.4	n.a.	7.3	8.3	7.0	n.a.	n.a.
	1961	%	6.8	6.1	6.9	6.7	6.1	5.5	10.5

n.a. Not available.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING SANITATION FACILITIES,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1951 AND 1961

Occupied Dwellings With									
	Total Occupied Dwellings	Bath Facilities		No Bath or Shower	Inside Flush Toilet		Two or More		
		Exclusive Use	Shared Use		Exclusive Use	Shared Use			
Elgin.....	No. 15,330	9,750	610	4,970	10,155	620	n.a.		
	% (100.0)	(63.6)	(4.0)	(32.4)	(66.2)	(4.0)			
1961	No. 17,273	14,440	342	1,132	14,351	725	1,799		
	% (100.0)	(83.6)	(2.0)	(6.6)	(83.1)	(4.2)	(10.4)		
Middlesex.....	No. 44,090	33,145	1,895	9,050	34,575	1,840	n.a.		
	% (100.0)	(75.2)	(4.3)	(20.5)	(78.4)	(4.2)			
1961	No. 61,284	55,480	2,008	1,684	54,036	4,177	7,548		
	% (100.0)	(90.5)	(3.3)	(2.7)	(88.2)	(6.8)	(12.3)		
Norfolk.....	No. 11,785	5,915	330	5,540	6,195	290	n.a.		
	% (100.0)	(50.2)	(2.8)	(47.0)	(52.6)	(2.5)			
1961	No. 14,081	10,687	353	1,293	10,590	579	1,392		
	% (100.0)	(75.9)	(2.5)	(9.2)	(75.2)	(4.1)	(9.9)		
Oxford.....	No. 16,440	10,975	685	4,780	11,495	700	n.a.		
	% (100.0)	(66.8)	(4.2)	(29.1)	(69.9)	(4.3)			
1961	No. 19,451	17,030	442	1,229	16,802	979	2,248		
	% (100.0)	(87.6)	(2.3)	(6.3)	(86.4)	(5.0)	(11.6)		
Total, Lake Erie Region....	No. 87,645	59,785	3,520	24,340	62,420	3,450	n.a.		
	% (100.0)	(68.2)	(4.0)	(27.8)	(71.2)	(3.9)			
1961	No. 112,089	97,637	3,145	5,338	95,779	6,460	12,987		
	% (100.0)	(87.1)	(2.8)	(4.8)	(85.4)	(5.8)	(11.6)		
Total, Ontario.....	No. 1,181,125	805,035	55,330	320,760	846,760	56,090	n.a.		
	% (100.0)	(68.2)	(4.7)	(27.2)	(71.7)	(4.7)			
1961	No. 1,640,750	1,397,122	64,664	81,582	1,378,207	115,433	227,607		
	% (100.0)	(85.2)	(3.9)	(5.0)	(84.0)	(7.0)	(13.9)		
Lake Erie as % of Ontario...	% 7.4	7.4	6.4	7.6	7.4	6.2	n.a.		
	% 6.8	7.0	4.9	6.5	6.9	5.6	5.7		

n.a. Not available.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING PRINCIPAL HEATING EQUIPMENT AND FUEL,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1951 AND 1961

	Total Occupied Dwellings	Occupied Dwellings With									
		Furnance Heating				Type of Fuel Used					
		Steam or Hot Water		Hot Air		Coal or Wood		Oil		Gas	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Elgin.....	1951	1,450	9.5	6,915	45.1	11,190	73.0	3,055	19.9	1,035	6.8
	1961	1,510	8.7	10,450	60.5	4,229	24.5	9,505	55.0	3,508	20.3
Middlesex.....	1951	5,200	11.8	25,790	58.5	27,125	61.5	10,665	24.2	6,235	14.1
	1961	8,852	14.4	43,887	71.6	7,945	13.0	25,715	42.0	27,409	44.7
Norfolk.....	1951	480	4.1	3,220	27.3	7,440	63.1	2,755	23.4	1,550	13.2
	1961	732	5.2	6,655	47.3	2,250	16.0	7,735	54.9	4,052	28.8
Oxford.....	1951	1,315	8.0	7,455	45.3	12,180	74.1	3,230	19.6	960	5.8
	1961	1,305	6.7	13,079	67.2	4,695	24.1	10,946	56.3	3,760	19.3
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	1951	8,445	9.6	43,380	49.5	57,935	66.1	19,705	22.5	9,780	11.2
	1961	12,399	11.1	74,071	66.1	19,119	17.1	53,901	48.1	38,729	34.6
Total, Ontario.....	1951	239,985	20.3	491,980	41.7	839,635	71.1	293,945	24.9	45,015	3.8
	1961	350,264	21.3	969,157	59.1	293,635	17.9	1,014,153	61.8	327,938	20.0
Lake Erie as % of Ontario.....	1951	3.5		8.8		6.9		6.7		21.7	
	1961	3.5		7.6		6.5		5.3		11.8	

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING SPECIFIED LIVING CONVENIENCES, COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1951 AND 1961

CONSTRUCTION, HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

	Total Occupied Dwellings	Occupied Dwellings With									
		Refrigeration Facilities				Home Freezer	Telephone	Television Set		Passenger Automobile	
		Total ¹	Mechanical	Ice-box	Total			Two or More	Total	Two or More	
Elgin..... 1951	No. 15,330 % (100.0)	12,550 (81.9)	9,835 (64.2)	2,640 (17.2)	n.a.	11,870 (77.4)	n.a.	n.a.	9,880 (64.4)	n.a.	
1961	No. 17,273 % (100.0)	16,841 (97.5)	16,747 (97.0)	*	2,904 (16.8)	n.a.	15,430 (89.3)	691 (4.0)	13,884 (80.4)	1,800 (10.4)	
Middlesex..... 1951	No. 44,090 % (100.0)	38,305 (86.9)	28,800 (65.3)	9,310 (21.1)	n.a.	32,815 (74.4)	n.a.	n.a.	26,175 (59.4)	n.a.	
1961	No. 61,284 % (100.0)	60,367 (98.5)	59,960 (97.8)	367 (0.6)	8,620 (14.1)	n.a.	55,852 (91.1)	3,682 (6.0)	47,590 (77.7)	7,000 (11.4)	
Norfolk..... 1951	No. 11,785 % (100.0)	8,895 (75.5)	7,425 (63.0)	1,340 (11.4)	n.a.	6,395 (54.3)	n.a.	n.a.	7,840 (66.5)	n.a.	
1961	No. 14,081 % (100.0)	13,577 (96.4)	13,492 (95.8)	*	3,361 (23.9)	n.a.	12,418 (88.2)	200 (1.4)	11,686 (83.0)	1,059 (7.5)	
Oxford..... 1951	No. 16,440 % (100.0)	13,175 (80.1)	10,800 (65.7)	2,320 (14.1)	n.a.	12,590 (76.6)	n.a.	n.a.	10,870 (66.1)	n.a.	
1961	No. 19,451 % (100.0)	19,020 (97.8)	18,924 (97.3)	*	3,944 (20.3)	n.a.	17,330 (89.1)	554 (2.8)	16,141 (83.0)	1,678 (8.6)	
Total, Lake Erie Region 1951	No. 87,645 % (100.0)	72,925 (83.2)	56,860 (64.9)	15,610 (17.8)	n.a.	63,670 (72.6)	n.a.	n.a.	54,765 (62.5)	n.a.	
1961	No. 112,089 % (100.0)	109,805 (98.0)	109,123 (97.4)	n.a.	18,829 (16.8)	n.a.	101,030 (90.1)	5,127 (4.6)	89,301 (79.7)	11,537 (10.3)	
Total, Ontario 1951	No. 1,181,125 % (100.0)	973,060 (82.4)	728,670 (61.7)	236,150 (20.0)	n.a.	864,580 (73.2)	n.a.	n.a.	640,135 (54.2)	n.a.	
1961	No. 1,640,750 % (100.0)	1,598,498 (97.4)	1,588,075 (96.8)	9,598 (0.6)	221,859 (13.5)	n.a.	1,456,624 (88.8)	106,141 (6.5)	1,246,882 (76.0)	161,307 (9.8)	
Lake Erie as % of Ontario. 1951	% 7.4	7.5	7.8	6.6	n.a.	7.4	n.a.	n.a.	8.6	n.a.	
1961	% 6.8	6.9	6.9	n.a.	8.5	n.a.	6.9	4.8	7.2	7.2	

¹Includes other miscellaneous types of refrigeration.

n.a. Not available.

*Due to sampling variation, estimates of less than 100 are not shown.

URBAN AND RURAL ELECTRIC METER REGISTRATIONS BY TYPE OF SERVICE,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, DECEMBER 31, 1956 AND 1963

		Urban		Rural	
		Domestic	Total	Domestic	Total
Elgin.....	1956	9,577	11,162	1,256	1,474
	1963	11,336	12,830	3,642	8,357
	% Change 1963/1956	18.4	14.9	190.0	467.0
Middlesex.....	1956	31,574	35,911	1,718	2,006
	1963	57,378	61,339	3,869	10,924
	% Change 1963/1956	81.7	70.8	125.2	444.6
Norfolk.....	1956	5,327	6,515	1,996	2,143
	1963	6,584	7,736	6,005	11,027
	% Change 1963/1956	23.6	18.7	200.9	414.6
Oxford.....	1956	11,622	13,684	366	522
	1963	13,533	15,102	2,819	7,630
	% Change 1963/1956	16.4	10.4	670.2	*
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	1956	58,100	67,272	5,336	6,145
	1963	88,831	97,007	16,335	37,938
	% Change 1963/1956	52.9	44.2	206.1	517.4
Total, Ontario.....	1956	1,075,203	1,240,915	268,052	445,502
	1963	1,425,934	1,598,807	350,467	538,059
	% Change 1963/1956	32.6	28.8	30.7	20.8
Lake Erie as % of Ontario.....	1956	5.4	5.4	2.0	1.4
	1963	6.2	6.1	4.7	7.1

*Over 1,000 per cent increase.

TENANT-OCCUPIED NON-FARM DWELLINGS BY MONTHLY RENT AND LIVING CONVENIENCES INCLUDED IN RENT,
COUNTIES AND SELECTED CENTRES, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1961

	Total Rented Dwellings ¹	Dwellings with Monthly Cash Rent of				Dwellings with Rent Including				Average Monthly Cash Rent \$	
		No Cash Rent	Under \$50	\$50-79	\$80-99	\$100 and Over	Refrig- eration	Cooking Stove	Furniture		Garage
Elgin.....	3,904	381	1,728	1,623	*	*	302	503	234	879	48
St. Thomas.....	1,963	*	579 ²	1,143	*	*	207	324	158	351	54
Middlesex.....	18,227	794	2,331	8,861	3,763	2,478	7,042	8,473	1,898	3,251	74
London.....	16,170	494	1,423 ³	8,138	3,682	2,403	6,907	8,282	1,848	2,710	77
Norfolk.....	3,312	430	1,739	1,028	*	*	105	285	108	917	44
Oxford.....	4,409	405	1,757 ³	1,931	107 ⁴	*	214	348	*	977	50
Woodstock.....	1,796	109	395 ²	1,053	*	*	134	194	*	287	57
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	29,852	n.a.	n.a.	13,443	n.a.	n.a.	7,663	9,609	n.a.	6,024	64 ⁵
Total, Ontario.....	475,099	28,052	95,342	159,548	87,111	105,046	158,473	179,087	27,543	88,336	76
Lake Erie as % of Ontario.....	6.3	n.a.	n.a.	8.4	n.a.	n.a.	4.8	5.4	n.a.	6.8	

²Due to sampling variation, estimates of less than 100 are not shown.

n.a. Not available.

¹Includes dwellings with no cash rent.

²Includes \$30-49 group only. Due to sampling variation estimates of less than 100 are not shown for the under \$20 group and \$20-29 group.

³Includes \$20-49 group only. Due to sampling variation estimates of less than 100 are not shown for the under \$20 group.

⁴Includes \$80-99 group only. Due to sampling variation estimates of less than 100 are not shown for the \$90-99 group.

⁵Estimated.

RETAIL TRADE BY COUNTY AND SELECTED CENTRES,
LAKE ERIE REGION, 1951 AND 1961

	Population No.	Number of Stores	Sales ¹			Inventory at end of Year (\$000's)	Number of Working Proprietors	Paid Employees	
			Per Capita \$	Per Cent Change 1961 / 1951				Number ²	Payroll (\$000's)
				Total (\$000's)	%				
Elgin.....	55,518	693	767	42,570	6,176	n.a.	2,207	3,061	
	62,862	626	854	53,666	7,408	539	1,834	4,590	
St. Thomas.....	18,173	275	1,369	24,886	3,217	n.a.	1,418	2,147	
	22,469	275	1,421	31,923	4,513	217	1,205	3,219	
Middlesex.....	162,139	1,629	939	152,221	19,243	n.a.	9,064	14,537	
	221,422	1,801	1,196	264,909	36,491	1,500	10,256	28,453	
London.....	95,343	1,053	1,318	125,682	15,715	941	7,961	13,172	
	169,569	1,349	1,405	238,212	33,048	1,059	9,562	26,911	
Norfolk.....	42,708	603	759	32,405	4,698	n.a.	1,473	1,864	
	50,475	561	867	43,761	5,935	507	1,303	3,497	
Simcoe.....	7,269	175	2,211	16,071	2,142	n.a.	807	1,121	
	8,754	163	2,165	18,950	2,547	129	695	1,877	

RETAIL TRADE BY COUNTY AND SELECTED CENTRES, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1951 AND 1961 (Cont'd)

	Sales ¹					Number of Stores	Per Capita	Per Cent Change		Inventory at end of Year (\$'000's)	Number of Working Proprietors	Paid Employees	
	Population	No.	Total	1961/1951	%			Number ²	Payroll (\$'000's)				
Oxford ³	1951	58,818	757	895	52,656	7,757	n.a.	2,695	3,822				
	1961	70,499	706	941	66,341	9,091	643	2,320	5,653				
Woodstock.....	1951	15,544	216	1,252	19,455	2,944	n.a.	1,186	1,669				
	1961	20,486	213	1,338	27,410	3,739	170	1,046	2,617				
Total, Lake Erie Region.....	1951	319,183	3,682	877	279,852	37,874	n.a.	15,440	23,284				
	1961	405,258	3,694	1,058	428,677	58,925	3,189	15,713	42,193				
Ontario.....	1951	4,597,542	50,119	895	4,116,373	523,016	50,103	239,053	369,301				
	1961	6,236,092	52,157	995	6,206,685	733,955	44,339	233,563	621,046				
Lake Erie as % of Ontario.....	1951	6.9	7.3	98.0	6.8	7.2	n.a.	6.5	6.3				
	1961	6.5	7.1	106.3	6.9	8.0	7.2	6.7	6.8				

n.a. Not available.

¹Sales refer to the total sales for the calendar year.

²1951 employees refer to the maximum number on the payroll at any time during the year.

1961 employees refer to the number on the payroll during the last week of November.

³Excludes that part of Tavistock in Oxford County.

**RETAIL TRADE BY KIND OF BUSINESS GROUP,
COUNTIES, LAKE ERIE REGION, 1951 AND 1961**

		Elgin		Middlesex		Norfolk		Oxford		Total, Lake Erie Region	
		(\$000's)	% of Total	(\$000's)	% of Total	(\$000's)	% of Total	(\$000's)	% of Total	(\$000's)	% of Total
Food Group.....	1951	11,291	26.5	41,742	27.4	9,101	28.1	12,482	23.7	74,616	26.7
	1961	14,349	26.7	54,209	20.5	11,693	26.7	16,176	24.4	96,427	22.5
General Merchandise Group.....	1951	4,070	9.6	16,253	10.7	2,996	9.2	5,075	9.6	28,394	10.1
	1961	4,607	8.6	33,676	12.7	4,169	9.5	7,313	11.0	49,765	11.6
Automotive Group.....	1951	13,537	31.8	38,357	25.2	7,770	24.0	15,058	28.6	74,722	26.7
	1961	20,326	37.9	104,617	39.5	14,405	32.9	23,100	34.8	162,448	37.9
Apparel and Accessories Group.....	1951	2,812	6.6	13,311	8.7	2,476	7.6	3,346	6.4	21,945	7.8
	1961	3,295	6.1	18,937	7.1	3,219	7.4	4,776	7.2	30,227	7.1
Hardware and Home Furnishings Group.....	1951	4,973	11.7	19,257	12.7	4,661	14.4	6,906	13.1	35,797	12.8
	1961	4,835	9.0	18,125	6.8	4,247	9.7	5,539	8.3	32,746	7.6
Other Retail Stores Group ¹	1951	5,888	13.8	23,301	15.3	5,401	16.7	9,789	18.6	44,379	15.9
	1961	6,254	11.7	35,345	13.3	6,028	13.8	9,438	14.2	57,065	13.3
Total, All Stores.....	1951	42,570	100.0	152,221	100.0	32,405	100.0	52,656	100.0	279,852	100.0
	1961	53,666	100.0	264,909	100.0	43,761	100.0	66,341	100.0	428,677	100.0

¹Includes drug stores, fuel dealers, book and stationery stores, camera and photographic supplies, jewellery stores, sporting goods stores, opticians, and others not elsewhere classified. Second-hand stores in 1951 are included in the "Other" group while in 1961 they are distributed in their appropriate group above.

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add.

**MAP
OF THE
LAKE ERIE REGION**

**PREPARED BY THE
SPECIAL RESEARCH AND SURVEYS BRANCH
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT
1965**

MAP OF LAKE ERIE REGION

Prepared by the Special Research and Surveys Branch
of the ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT



Geographical Location of
LAKE ERIE REGION within
the PROVINCE of ONTARIO



LEGEND

HIGHWAYS—4 Lane	=====	POPULATION CENTRES	
—2 Lane	=====	CITY	▨
RAILWAYS	+++++	TOWN	●
AIR BASES	★	VILLAGE	•

